THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI--No 64. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

The Insurgents Ask Recognition from the United States as Belligerents.

The Relations Between the Mother Country and the Colony--Outrages on the Island.

ST. MARK'S, Fla., March 11.--Colonel Stockton, of Pennsylvania, arrived from the Cuban rebel camps bearing the enclosed message from the chief of the rebels to President Grant. After some delay and difficulty I procured the enclosed copy, which rapid copying may have made slightly incorrect, The Colonel gives the most encouraging accounts of the prospects and future of the rebels, but his report will probably reach you before this by telegraph:--

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES--Sir:--The people of Cuba, by their Grand Supreme Civil Junta, and through their General-in-Chief, Senor Cespedes, desire to submit to your Excellency the following among other reasons why your Excellency, as President of the United States, should accord to them belligerent rights and a recognition of their independence:--

Because from the hearts of nineteen-twentieths of the inhabitants of the island of Cuba go up prayers for the success of the armies of the republic, and from the sole and only want of arms and ammunition these patient people are kept under the tyrannical yoke of Spain. The unanimity of the masses of the people for the republic is ominous.

Because the republic has armies numbering over 70,000 men actually in the field and doing duty. These men are organized and governed on the principles of civilized warfare. The prisoners whom they take--and so far they have taken three times as many as their enemies have from them--are treated in every respect as the prisoners of war are used and treated by the most civilized nations of the earth. In the hope of recognition by the United States, they have never yet in a single instance retaliated death for death, even in cases of the most provoking nature.

Because the Spanish authorities have almost invariably brutally murdered the soldiers of the armies of the republic who have surrendered to them, and have recently issued an official order requiring their military forces hereafter instantly to kill and murder every prisoner of the republic who surrenders. This is done, the order cheerfully tells us, "to save trouble and vexation to the Spanish civil authorities." This is an outrage the civilized nations of the earth ought not to allow.

Because the United States is the nearest civilized nation to Cuba, whose political institutions strike a responsive chord in the hearts of all Cubans. The commercial and financial interests of the two peoples being largely identical and reciprocal in their natures, Cuba earnestly appeals for the unquestionable right of recognition.

Because the arms and authority of the republic of Cuba now extend over two-thirds of the entire geographical area of the island, embracing a very great majority of the population in every part of the island.

Because she has a navy in course of construction which will excel in point of numbers and efficiency that heretofore maintained by the Spanish authorities in these waters.

Because these facts plainly show the world that this is not a movement of a few discontents, but a grand and sublime uprising of a people thirsting for liberty, and determined with this last effort to secure to themselves and their posterity those unquestioned rights--liberty of conscience and freedom of the individual.

Finally, because she is following but in the footsteps of Spain herself in endeavoring to banish tyrannical rulers and in their stead place rulers of her own choice, the people of Cuba having a tenfold more absolute and potent right than Spain had, because Cuba's rulers are sent without her voice or consent by a foreign country, accompanied by and with swarms of officials to fill the various offices created only for their individual comfort, drawing their sustenance and support from the hard earnings of the natives of the soil.

Allow us to add, with the greatest diffidence and sensitiveness, that the difference between the Rebellion in the United States and the present revolution in Cuba is simply that in the former a small minority rebelled against laws which they had a voice in making and the privilege of repealing, while in the case of Cuba we are resisting a foreign power in crushing us to the earth, as they have done for centuries, with no appeal but that of arms open to us, and appointing, without our knowledge, voice, advice, or consent, tyranical citizens of their own country to rule us and eat out our substance.

"Patria y libertad!"

Approved by the Supreme Junta and ordered promulgated by

SENOR GENERAL CESPEDES.

Commander-in-Chief Republican forces of Cuba.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, March 1, 1869.

Another Version of the Relief of Puerto Principe--Spanish Losses.

HAVANA, March 10.--After the publication in the *Gaceta* of last night, giving the official account of the "*jornada*" of Brigadier Lesca from Guanaja to Puerto Principe, many other versions thereof have been variously reported, all more or less unfavorable to the Spaniards, more so than appears both from the official organ and the *Diario de la Marina*. One account states that the insurgents were not commanded by General Quesada, he being laid up by scarlet fever, but by Manuel de Arteaga Borrero and the Castillos. The former owns all the land on Key Romano. The Spanish troops attacked with valor, and, under a deadly fire, passed to the other side of the sierra, by way of Hinojosa. They lost about two hundred men and sixteen officers *hors de combat*. The insurgents formed palisades, and while the Spanish troops, with their sappers, cleared the way, the former were completely riddled. But the triumph on the part of the Government troops' was entirely due to their artillery; the grenades did great mischief to the enemy. The troops were thus enabled, though helter-skelter, to reach the other side, which is a plain quite unobstructed, and it was there where the artillery had full play. The column of 500 men sent from Puerto Principe to Santa Cruz for provisions returned after the 26th, but lost fifty men on the way in one or more skirmishes."

Another report, from Spanish sources, states the loss of the Government troops to have been one hundred and eighty men, including the officers, and, to complete, a revolutionary source states that few of the troops got into the town o Puerto Principe, but were only in the suburbs of that capital.

The prisoners lodged in the fortress complain very distressingly of the accommodations or rather the want of proper treatment. Many of them have been ordered to the military hospital, owing to the eruptions that have broken out on their persons. Don Miguel de Embil is one of them. It was this gentleman the volunteers objected to leaving the fortress a few days ago. The number of prisoners in the fortresses is not far from 700. We are told that they will all be sent to Fernando Po, and it is now stated that as no shipmasters find the terms offered for their conveyance suitable, the Government intends to send them in the Spanish war steamer Ciudad de Cadiz, in which case there will be no need for volunteers to escort them to their African dungeons.

Relations Between Spain and the Cubans

The foreign mail brings the details of the proceedings of the Spanish Cortes on the 22d ultimo, when the formal resignation of the Provisional Government was received. The following letter was read:--

'To the Secretaries of the Cortes Constituents: --To the Cortes, definitively constituted--the Cortes who have to decree the political organization of the nation, he who subscribes in his own name and in that of the other individuals who compose the Provisional Government, solemnly and respectfully resigns into its breast the powers which the Revolution conferred upon them, and which they have exercised since the 8th October last.

"FRANCISCO SERRANO,

"Madrid, February 22, 1869."

Serrano (Duke de la Torre) made a brief address, in the course of which he said:--

"Oh! gentlemen! that there might appear among us a Washington, with as many virtues as that great man and distinguished politician of the United States. Although it may be somewhat of a digression, you must permit me to give my thanks to each and all of my companions, not for the patriotism they have displayed, for all have been as good patriots as the best, but for the amity, the deference, and the consideration they have shown me, sharing with me my great responsibilities. All through my future life I ask them to look upon me as a brother, for the word 'friend' is too poor to express my feelings towards them. To you, Senores Deputies, I have only to say that I ask you that you will, as quickly as possible, constitute the country. Great crises, to be healthy, necessarily should be resolved promptly. The crisis through which we are passing is a great one, whose prolongation will be highly dangerous, and it is necessary we should quickly emerge from it."

General Prim followed Serrano with a long speech. He said:--

"Gentlemen--I call upon you from the bottom of my heart, and in the name of the country which I love best in all the earth, to save and consolidate liberty. To do this, it is necessary you should reconstitute it quickly and rapidly. It will be less difficult if you do not lose time in sterile declamations, if you do not turn your gaze backwards to the sad past, and if you do not envenom your discussions with painful records and embittered recriminations. Liberty, order, and union compose the great political trinity."

There is interesting news from Cuba. The Cuban Revolutionary Assembly, which has convened in the Central Department, has decreed, by and with the advice and consent of the military commanders, the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery.

Official despatches report that a battle has taken place at Mayari, the headquarters of the rebel forces in the Eastern Department of Cuba. The Government account states that a column of 500 regular troops, supported by a heavy artillery fire, carried the fortifications of Mayari, and captured the town, which was defended by 2000 insurgents.

THE FEVER SHIP.

Cruelty on Board the Ship James Foster --Shocking Treatment of Passengers.

An examination is now being made into the conduct of the officers of the emigrant ship James Foster, Jr., which recently arrived at New York. The charge against them is that of inhuman treatment of the passengers. The testimony given yesterday was to the following effect:--

The following diary is a relic of the trip. It is written in a fair hand, and gives the beatings in chronological order:--

"Kicked in the eyes and nose on the 16th of December, 1868. Black my eyes in the Mersey.

"16th January--Beat with a rope ten minutes by carpenter.

"Kicked 18th of January in mout by carpenter; kicked by carpenter, 4 February.

"Struck in the face aft, then ordered to the forecastle, puld down by the hair and kicked until I bled out of the nose and ears, by carpenter.

"In fact every day on the voyage.

"MICHAEL GANNON."

Michael Gannon was the first witness called at the examination, and after testifying that he was a laboring man from Cork, Ireland, and that the rations were not good, not half as much as promised in the contract, he said:--We had to go to work pulling the ropes; the carpenter beat me five or six weeks after being out; that was the only time; the carpenter compelled me to pull the rope, and all the passengers were afraid they would not get anything to eat; we worked every day; the carpenter struck me: I went into the galley and he called me a —— —— or something, and then he struck me with a rope he had in his hand; he said the captain had ordered the Irish —— —— to pull the rope; I was in the galley again, and the boatswain struck me there two blows with a rope. If we got our rations on Saturday they would last until Thursday morning. The carpenter used to put the fires out in the galley.

On cross-examination he testified that the passengers often swapped one thing for another; the Jews, not eating pork, would swap it for other things; the supply of water was not enough; we tried to catch rain-water on wet days; when I received the blows I was in the passengers' galley; the time the carpenter struck we was where I was going out. There were others present but he only struck me; I was doing nothing; he told me to go out, and I told him that I would; afterwards in the day he struck me twice again; a week after; that was in the last part of the voyage; then he called me those names; I told him, "I would not thrive with him if I could. He struck me on the back of the neck. I was not strong enough to fight, but would if I could. I often saw the carpenter striking the sailors. Many nights I was called up to work, three or four times a night. We worked pulling ropes, cleaning decks, scrubbing in the steerage, etc. In the latter part of the voyage we were up at work five times every week, the water measure was half full of pitch; when I went into the galley to warm myself the boatswain called me "a Yankee —— ——," and then he hit me with his fist and knocked me down.

A PHYSICIAN BEATEN.

Abraham Meyer, a Pole, sworn, testified--I was a passenger on the James Foster, Jr.; the provisions generally were very poor; I have seen the carpenter beating persons; he beat me once; when I got my share of water I was not quick enough, so he gave me blows; I was not quick enough to take it away; he hit me with his fist in the face; my business was that of an assistant physician.

THE BRUTAL CARPENTER AFTER THE COOK.

Bartholomew Tobin sworn, testified--I am a passenger cook on the Foster; one morning the carpenter struck me; he hit me with a hammer in the face, knocked me down, and threw water over me; he hit me most every day I was aboard; kicked me, knocked me down, and jumped upon my face with his boots; he was an awful man; I was forced to do sailor work too; he knocked me down with a hammer; I was senseless for a time.

NOT FOOD ENOUGH.

James Burke, sworn, testified--I used the week's meals in three days; I had sixteen shillings, and spent them in buying food; I could eat in one day what I received for the week; the carpenter often misused the sailors.

THE OFFICERS' SIDE OF THE STORY.

The officers' counsel requested to examine a sailor who was outside, and he was accordingly called in.

Griffith Richards, sworn, testified--He was a sailor; the food he received was about the same as on other ships; the amount about the same; most all the crew but himself became sick, and twelve passengers volunteered their services; I do not think any were forced; he only saw a few passengers work, and only for short times; seventeen or eighteen of the sailors died; I saw the carpenter strike the passengers sometimes with a heavy belaying pin, but did not know the reason why, he struck me sometimes; once when I was five minutes getting out of the forecastle.

A VICTIM DIES FROM STARVATION.

The Coroner's inquest over the body of John O. Southard, who died on Thursday night last from injuries received and privations undergone while in service on the ship James Foster, Jr., commenced on Friday last, was concluded yesterday at the Seaman's Retreat at Edgewater, Staten Island.

E. H. Bryan testified--I shipped as third mate; but, required to treat the sailors cruelly, I was, on refusing to do it, sent to the forecastle, and a man named Murphy selected to supply my place; on the day of his installment Murphy began to use the belaying pin quite freely, particularly upon Woodward, McDall, and the deceased; I have seen him beat a man steadily for almost half an hour on the head and in spots near it; of the rest of the crew who died during the passage over, all became insane; we had an allowance of five biscuit a day; when we asked for more we were horribly berated, and told that we had more than enough; we were not refused more because there was a scarcity of rations; Southard was in the hospital for a long time and received while there half a pint, daily, of thin gruel; he received no care at the hands of the doctor, who was as cruel as the rest of the officers; he compelled a man whom he had been treating for gravel to strip himself naked one January morning and sit upon the chains on deck; the man died within a few hours afterwards.

Some corroborative testimony was introduced, after which the jury retired to consider its verdict. Fifteen minutes' consultation resulted in the following verdict:--"John O. Southard came to his death through starvation and brutal treatment, the brutal treatment being received at the hands of the third mate, boatswain, and carpenter, and we censure the captain and the first mate, believing them to have been accessory to his murder."

JOSHUA HILL.

The Georgia Senator Publishes a Card.

To the Editor of N. Y. *Tribune*--Sir:--In your paper of Saturday last, in referring to the action of the Georgia Legislature on the adoption of the fifteenth constitutional amendment, you make what I consider an ungenerous allusion to myself. You describe me as "hanging by the eyelids before the door of the Senate at Washington," etc. If you mean by this expression that I vex the Senate as a body with my presence, or as individuals by my calls or my letters, endeavoring to procure admission as a Senator, it is an unwarrantable aspersion. I have not spent an hour in all with the Senate or Senators since the recess in December, and but little time before that. I did, about the 1st of December, call on Senator Sherman to request him to present my credentials to the Senate. And although invited by several Senators to visit them, and fully appreciating the civility, I have thought it more dignified and independent not to do so. They will not charge me with obsequiousness. I think I understand what is due to my own self respect. It will be time enough for you to instruct me in manners when Senators shall complain of my importunities.

As for my "telegraphing solemnly," or in any other vein, what consequences were likely to ensue in my colleague and myself--by the refusal of the Legislature to adopt the amendment--and what Congress would do with Georgia, and how soon it would act, I will merely say:--I have not ventured to predict the action of Congress in regard to Georgia or anything else. I have my opinion as to the proper course to be pursued by Congress to secure the best interests of both Government and people, but while the present circumstances exist, I cannot expect it to influence others, and therefore do not urge it.

Respectfully yours, JOSHUA HILL

Washington, D. C., March 15, 1869.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, March 16, 1869.

There is a steady demand for money at about former rates. Call loans are quoted at 6@8 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. The Stock market was inactive this morning, and prices generally were steady.

Government securities continue in fair demand at a further advance. 105⅜ was bid for 10 40s; 117 for 6s of 1881; 119⅛ for '62 5-20s; 115¼ for '64 5-20s; 117⅜ for '65 5-20s; 113½ for July, '65, 5-20s; 113⅛ for '67 5-20s; and 113⅛ for '68 5 20s.

City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101, and old do. at 97½.

Railroad shares were dull. Reading sold at 45¼, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57½, no change; Lehigh Valley at 55⅞, a slight advance; and Minehill at 55, no change. 123½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 43 for Little Schuylkill; 69 for Norristown; 10 for Catawissa common; 33¼ for Catawissa preferred; and 25 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares were firmly held. Second and Third sold at 40, no change; 38 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 17 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Spruce and Pine; 12½ for Hestonville; 33 for Green and Coates; and 28 for Girard College.

Bank shares were in demand for investment at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 124, no change.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Leh 6s, gold 1.05½ 90⅝
$1400 City 6s, New...is. 101
$600 do 101
$3000 do 101
$800 do 101
$700 do 101
$200 do ..... is. 101
$1000 Pa 6s, 2 ser...cp. 1 2
$1000 N P R 6s 89
$ 600 Leh V new bs, cp 93¾
10 sh Far & Mec B...12⅝
100 sh Fulton Coal... 5
100 sh Penna R.....is. 57⅛
100 do 57⅜
200 sh Read...is. 55⅜; 55⅝
400 do ...is. 55. 55⅛
2 sh Leh V R..... 55½
12 sh Norrist'n..... 69¼
5 sh Minehill.....ots. 55
21 do b5. 55
16 do b5. 55
25 sh 2d & 3d..... 40
5 sh Acad Music..... 35

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 36 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:--

10·00 A. M.	131⅛	10·45 A. M.	131⅛
10·22 "	131⅛	11·00 "	131⅛
10·25 "	131⅛	11·47 "	131⅛
10·30 "	131⅛	12 M.	131⅛

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:--United States 6s, 1881, 116⅛@117⅛; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 119⅛@120; do., 1864, 115⅛@115⅞; do., 1865, 117⅜@117⅞; do. July, 1865, 113⅛@113⅜; do. July, 1867, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1868, 113⅛@113⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 105⅜@105⅞. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 131⅛@131⅜.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:--U. S. 6s of 1881, 117@117⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 119⅛@120⅛; 5-20s, 1864, 115⅛@115⅜; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 117⅛@118⅛; July, 1865, 113⅛@113⅜; do., 1867, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1868. 113⅛@113⅜; 10-40s, 105⅛@105⅞. Gold. 131⅛. Union Pacific bonds, 103⅛@104.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:--U. S. 6s of 1881. 116⅛@117⅛; do. 1862, 119⅛@120; do., 1864, 115⅛@115⅞; do., 1865, 117⅛@118; do., 1865, new, 113⅛@113⅜; do., 1867, new, 113⅛@113⅜; do., 1868. 113⅛@113⅜; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105⅛@105⅞; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 103⅛@103⅞; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19⅛; Gold, 131⅛@131⅜; Silver. 125@126½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, March 16.--There is nothing doing in Quercitron Bark. Holders of No. 1 ask $56 ₱ ton.

Cotton is very quiet, with sales of middling uplands at 28¼@28¾c; and New Orleans at 29½c.

The receipts of Cloverseed are small, and it is in fair request, with sales of 300 bushels at $9 70 @10; and some from second hands at $10 25. Timothy ranges from $2·35 to $2·75. Small sales of Flaxseed $2·65 ₱ bush.

The Flour market continues very dull, with no inquiry, except from the home consumers. Small sales of superfine at $5@5·50; extra at $6@6·50; Northwestern extra family $6·50@7 25; Pennsylvania do. do at $7·50@8; Ohio do do. at $8@9; and fancy lots at $9@12. Rye Flour is steady at $7 25@7·75; an extra lot sold at $8. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat Market continues very dull and weak. Sales of 3000 bushels red at $1·60; amber at $1·65@1·75; white at $1 85@1·90. 1000 bushels Canada Rye sold at $1·55. Corn is very quiet, with sales of 3000 bushels yellow at 90c; and 1000 bushels Western mixed at the same figure. Oats are unchanged; sales of Pennsylvania at 60@65c; and Western at 58@59c.

Whisky is very dull, and sales at 95@98c.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Federal Offices in St Louis--Politicians Dissatisfied with the Appointments--A Stumbling Block in the Way of Female Suffrage.

Financial and Commercial

FROM ST. LOUIS.

McCoole and Allen--Clergymen Denouncing the Woman-Suffrage Movement--Death of President Grant's Old Partner--The Government Offices.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.--McCoole and the backers of Allen had a meeting last evening for the purpose of making an arrangement for the mill. McCoole refused to fight on the basis of Allen's challenge, unless all the excursion money went to the winner. Billy Carroll wouldn't accede to this, and after several other propositions the affair fizzled. Joseph and James Kelly have brought suit against the Chariton and Randolph Railroad to recover $100,000 for a breach of contract. The suit involves a dispute of sixteen miles of work.

Rev. Dr. Berkely, a leading Episcopalian minister, has denounced the woman's-suffrage movement from the pulpit, and other ministers are preparing to take the same ground. The weather is intensely cold here again, and the skating rinks are in full blast.

General Marcy left yesterday for Washington.

J. K. Boggs, Grant's former partner in the real estate business here, and who was to have been appointed Surveyor of the Port, died on Friday.

The St. Louis nominations by Grant will give great offense to the radicals here, especially to the friends of Schurz. The Westliche *Post* and Missouri *Democrat* consider the nomination of Lindsey as Pension Agent, at the request of Mr. Drake, a direct thrust at them. Efforts are being made to heal the breach by having Mr. Maguire, the [illegible] idate for Collector, and [illegible] whom the fight for the [illegible] was waged last winter, appointed Surveyor of the Port, the position left open by the death of Boggs.

FROM CHICAGO.

Sentence of Murderers--The Trotting Season--A New Political Party Organizing.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, March 16.--In the Superior Court, yesterday, Charles Stewart, convicted of the murder of George Herbert, was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. In the case of Charles Senter, convicted of manslaughter for killing William Rease, the motion for a new trial was overruled and the prisoner was sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years.

The managers of Dexter Driving Park have completed their arrangements for the spring meeting, which will commence on June 8. The meeting will last four days. The total amount of purses offered is $5050; one purse is of $150, and is for gentlemen velocipedists.

Meetings are being held here of the supporters of the movement to organize a political party on the temperance platform. At one of these last night, strong resolutions in favor of prohibition were adopted.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Murderers Sentenced.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.--Savage and Smith, who murdered Lieutenant Commander Mitchell, of the United States Navy, in October last, were to-day each sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

Indian Outrages

are reported in Humboldt county, California. One man, while ploughing his field, was shot and killed, his house plundered and fired, his family barely escaping by flight. Immediate pursuit was made, but the Indians escaped to the mountains.

Late Arizona intelligence reports that Indian depredations and murders are numerous. The people are becoming exasperated, and a war of extermination is suggested, commencing with the Indians residing on the Government reservations.

The New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, N. H., March 16.--Full returns from all but three small towns give the following as the result of the late election:--

Stearns (Republican)	35,760
Bedell (Democrat)	31,996
Republican majority	3,764

Arrival of Secretary Fish at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, March 16.--Secretary of State Fish arrived here this morning. There is no new "bulletin" at the Executive Mansion, as many newspapers have stated.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 16--A. M.--Consols for money 92⅞, and 93 for account. United States 5-20s, 83½. American stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 24¾; Illinois Central, 97¼; Great Western Railroad, 34.

PARIS, March 16--A. M.--Bourse quiet. Rentes, 70f. 76c.

LIVERPOOL, March 16--A. M.--Cotton quiet; upland middlings, 12@12⅛d.; Orleans middling, 12@12⅛d. Sales to-day estimated at 8000 bales. Shipments of cotton from Bombay to Liverpool from the date of the last report up to the 11th instant were (according to the Reuter's telegram) 25,000 bales.

LONDON, March 16--A. M.--Sugar quiet, both on the spot and afloat; on the spot, 39s. 3d. Linseed Oil, £30 15s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 16--P. M.--United States bonds and stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, March 16--P. M.--Cotton quiet. Pork, 98s. 6d. Tallow, 46s.

HAVRE, March 16.--Cotton market opened unchanged.

From Central and South America.

NEW YORK, March 16.--The steamship Henry Chauncey brings Panama dates to the 8th, and $354,292 in treasure.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's new steamer Santiago, from Valparaiso for Liverpool, ran on a rock in the Straits of Magellan on January 26 and sank. All on board were saved except two sailors and a child.

By the junction of the Liberals and Conservatives, Mosquera's chances of election in Colombia are better than ever. Heavy earthquake shocks continue along the Peruvian coast, and in the interior. The yellow fever prevails in Peru and is very severe at Arica.

It appears that the passengers and crew of the Santiago were saved by the American schooner Sarah H. Merrill. The schooner had been beating about the Straits twenty-eight days, harassed by hostile Indians, and was short of provisions; still her captain immediately went to the relief of the sufferers.

The Merrill put the rescued on the English man-of-war Nassau, and then went to Valparaiso, reaching there on February 9.

Earthquake shocks occur very frequently in Chili. President Melgarejos' murder was recently attempted, and he has made it a pretext for suspending the Constitution of Bolivia and declaring himself Dictator.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 16.--The following bills on the private calendar were passed finally:--

The Senate bill supplementary to an act incorporating the Beneficial Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia; the House bill increasing the compensation of the Associate Judges of the Courts of Bucks county; the House bill providing for the payment of damages awarded to F. Ladner, of the Northern Military Hall of Philadelphia, by reason of the occupation of the Hall by the State, under the act of May 15, 1861; the Senate bill creating a new ward in Pottsville; the House bill relative to tolls and preferred stock of the Perkiomen and Sumneytown Turnpike Company; the House bill authorizing the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company to declare stock dividends; the House bill to confer on Henry C. Heron, of Philadelphia, all the rights and privileges of a child born in lawful wedlock; the House bill changing the name of the State Camp of the Patriotic Order of Junior Sons of America; the Senate bill incorporating the Pennsylvania Industrial House for Blind Women.

The House bill incorporating the Roxborough Passenger Railway Company; House bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Grant Gold Mining Company, with amendment; House bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Mercantile Insurance Guarantee and Trust Company of Philadelphia; House bill relating to the settlement of the affairs of the North Pennsylvania Coal Company; House bill increasing the capital of the Knickerbocker Ice Company; House bill authorizing the opening and improvement of Lehigh avenue, between Broad street and Frankford road.

House of Representatives.

The following bills were introduced and referred to the appropriate committees, as follows:--

By Mr. Jackson, that no person shall have more than three years after the last payment is due on a mortgage to pay it off, and sold the property described in the mortgage, but the said property shall fall back to the mortgagor, any laws or decisions to the contrary notwithstanding.

By Mr. Chamberlain, authorizing the citizens of the various counties to vote upon the question of allowing liquor to be sold in such counties.

By Mr. McKinstry incorporating the Pineville and Sahaska Turnpike Road.

By Mr Ames, authorizing parties to be witnesses in their own behalf.

By Mr. Lamborn, authorizing the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad to extend its road from West Chester to the Susquehanna river, between the mouth of Pequa Creek and the Maryland State line.

By Mr. Foy, extending trial of jury to appeals from decisions relative to land damages where the land has been taken for railroads.

By Mr. Josephs, a supplement to the Fireman's Insurance Company. Passed. This bill reorganizes the company, and provides for the manner of voting, etc.

Also, requiring the lessor of land assessed as garden or farm land in the rural districts to give six months' notice to vacate to the lessee. This is intended to secure the crops to the lessee.

Also a supplement to the act regulating escheats.

By Mr. Rogers, an act repealing all laws exempting property from taxation, except government, state or municipal property. An effort was made by Mr. Rogers to consider this bill, but the House refused at this time.

H. M. Stokes offered the following:--That all practitioners in medicine, surgery, and midwifery, male or female, residing in this State, shall be graduates of some medical college; that none shall have the privilege of practising medicine, surgery or midwifery unless they have a diploma from some medical college, under a penalty of $20.

By Mr. Davis, an act for relief of the heirs of James Rankin, deceased.

Mr. Dunn introduced the following bill:--

That if any person hereafter shall wilfully take, lead, conduct, carry off, throw or empty, or shall cause to be taken, led, conducted, carried off, thrown, or emptied into that part of the river Schuylkill, which is between the Norristown dam at or near Norristown dam and the dam at Flat rock, any carrion or carcase of any dead horse, or other animal, or any excrement or filth from any slaughter-house, vault, well, sink, culvert, or any offal or putrid or noxious matter from any dye house, stillhouse, tan-yard, or manufactory or mill, any refuse from any coal oil refinery, gas works, or any other noxious matter or liquid whatever, calculated to render the water of said river impure every such person or persons shall for each offence forfeit and pay not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and the penalties of the act of February 7, 1862, relative to the purity of the Schuylkill water shall be the same; that no length of possession shall bar the removal of any nuisance between the Flat rock dam and Fairmount.

By Mr. Davis, an act fixing the lines of Brandywine street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets at the width of forty feet. Passed.

By Mr. Hong, an act to preserve the public peace at elections. This is the bill of 1868, authorizing the Mayor, on complaint of three citizens to detail a sufficient police force to attend each poll.

Also, confirming the plans of the revision of Lud street from Thirtieth to Thirty-first; Margaret Filbert, Main, and other streets in the rural districts.

Also, incorporating the Chesnut Hill Hotel Company.

Also, incorporating the Chesnut Hill and Wissahickon Railroad.

Also, providing for the transfer of the Chesnut Hill Water Works to the city.

By Mr. Cloud, giving the city of Philadelphia control of all springs, streams, etc., necessary for water purposes and punishing the defilement thereof.

By Mr. Hong, giving the western quarter of Penn Square to the Franklin Institute.

By Mr. Cloud, incorporating the North Penn Passenger Railway Company. Corporators, William Nuttall, Benjamin Mullica, George W. Bates, Sept A. Jones, William Elliott, Samuel Kelley. Route of road beginning at the east end of Columbia Bridge, thence along Columbia avenue, Howard street, York street, Sixth to Columbia avenue, and thence along said avenue to the place of beginning, with power to extend their road to make connections with any other road north of Columbia avenue west of Howard, south of York, and east of Schuylkill avenue.

The Committee of Ways and Means reported a joint resolution paying the witnesses in the Bunn, Witham case the sum of $16·88 each, and $15 50 each for the two or three days' services which they had performed. They were paid six cents per mile mileage for 215 miles, and $1·93 per diem. Among the names of the witnesses were those of Daniel Reddis and John Rowan. These men were denounced by Mr. McGinnis as having perjured themselves, and of being of infamous reputation. He moved that the amounts appropriated to them be stricken out.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 16.--Stocks firm. Gold, 131⅛. Exchange, 8½; 5-20s, 1862, 119½; do, 1864, 115¼; do. 1865, 117⅝; new, 113⅜; 1867, 113⅜; 10-40s, 105½; Virginia 6s, 60¾; Missouri 6s, 88; Canton Co., 59½; Cumberland preferred 36⅛; New York Central 160; Reading, 91⅜; Hudson River, 140; Michigan Southern, 93; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89½; Cleveland and Toledo, 106½; Chicago and Rock Island; 108; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 121.

BALTIMORE, March 16--Cotton dull; middling, 28½c. Flour very dull. Wheat very dull, and almost unsalable. Corn dull and lower; prime white, 82@ 83c; prime yellow, 87@89c. Oats dull at 66@67c. for good to prime. Rye nominally $1·40. Mess Pork firm at $32 50@33. Bacon active and firm; rib sides, 17c; clear do. 17¾@18c.; shoulders, 14¾@15; hams, 23½@24c. Lard quiet at 20c. Whisky firm at 95c.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15--Flour quiet; sales of shipping grades at $4·50@5·50; choice Wheat, $1 45; Legal-tenders, 77¼.

Quotations by Telegraph--1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:--

N. Y. Cent. R.	159½	Cleveland and Tol.	108¼
N. Y. and Erie R.	36	Tol. & Wabash R.	67½
Phil. and Read. R.	91⅝	Mil. & St. P. com.	69½
Mich. S and N. I. R.	97⅝	Mil. & St. P. pref.	79½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	89½	Adam Express Co	60¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	82¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	33½
Chic and N. W. prf.	91¼	United States Exp.	57½
Chi. and R. I. R.	128½	Tennessee 6s, new	65½
Pts. F. W. and Chi.	130½	Gold	131⅛
Pa. M. Steam. Co.	96½	Market steady.	
Western Union T.	36¾		

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS--First Session.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 16.--The Vice-President laid before the Senate the House resolution for an adjournment on March 26.

On motion of Mr. Sumner it was laid on the table.

Mr. Wilson presented several petitions for the removal of political disabilities. Tabled.

Messrs. Wilson and Ramsay presented petitions for woman suffrage.

Mr. Trumbull called up the joint resolution amendatory of the joint resolution respecting the provisional governments of Virginia and Texas, which was passed.

Mr. Hamlin introduced a bill to incorporate the Washington General Hospital Asylum. Referred to the Committee on the District.

Mr. Ramsey introduced a bill granting lands to Minnesota, and for aid in improving the navigation of the Mississippi above the Falls of St. Anthony. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also, a bill establishing a post-office and incorporating the United States Postal Telegraph Company. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Sherman introduced a joint resolution authorizing the recognition of the independence of Cuba. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a joint resolution in relation to the Burlington and Missouri Railroad, a branch of the Pacific Railroad. Laid on the table.

Mr. Spencer introduced a bill renew certain grants of land to Alabama. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill to define the qualification of voters in Utah.

It establishes woman suffrage.

Mr Drake introduced a bill to create the office of Surveyor General of Wyoming, and to provide for the survey of the public lands therein, and for other purposes. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Grimes the Senate resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday. The remaining amendments reported by the committee were agreed to.

Mr. Trumbull offered an amendment providing that the pay of midshipmen shall be $1000 per annum. Agreed to.

Mr. Cragin offered an amendment, which was agreed to, continuing the office of Solicitor and Naval Judge Advocate-General until June 30, 1869. The bill was then passed.

A message was received from the President transmitting the report of the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad.

On motion of Mr. Patterson, the Senate insisted on its amendments to the resolution providing for a Joint Committee on Retrenchment, and asked for a committee of conference.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act was taken up.

The Secretary read the bill and the amendment reported by the Judiciary Committee yesterday striking out the word "repealed" and inserting instead "suspended until the next session of Congress."

Mr. Trumbull briefly reviewed the practice and legislation in regard to appointments.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Cullom presented the memorial of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman, in relation to their imprisonment in Paraguay by President Lopez and subsequently on board the United States gunboat Wasp and the flagship Guerriere, and in that connection offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five to inquire into all the circumstances, and into the conduct of the late American Minister to Paraguay and the officers commanding the South Atlantic Squadron, with power to send for persons and papers, etc.

Mr. Wood moved the reference of the memorial and resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Agreed to.

Mr. Buffinton introduced a bill to extend the laws relating to the registry of vessels. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The House then, at one o'clock, resumed the consideration of the bill reported yesterday by Mr. Kelley, from the Committee on Coinage, for the coinage of nickel copper pieces of five cents and under.

Mr. Kelley moved the previous question.

The House refused to second the previous question, and

Mr. Butler (Mass) moved an amendment providing that the purchase of all material to be used in the coinage, except where old coins are redeemed, shall be made by public advertisement for contracts to be given to the lowest bidder on the percentage of pure metal required.

He explained that the object of

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Cuba—The Insurgents Abolish Slavery.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The revolutionists in Cuba have at length hit the keynote to success in decreeing the abolition of slavery. By telegraph we learn that this decree was issued in the Central Department by the insurgent Assembly of Representatives, and that the freedmen may either become soldiers or remain cultivators of the soil. The effect of this decree must be damaging to the interests of the whole western end of the island, where, as yet, the patriot effort has met with small success. It will cause a great commotion among the thickly settled districts, and must act as it acted upon our territory when Mr. Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation, and thus broke the backbone of our rebellion.

The insurgents now propose to concentrate their forces and establish the headquarters of their government near Santiago de Cuba, in the southeastern part of the island. Thus the revolution is every day becoming more consolidated and of firmer texture. There is now but one direction for it, and that is onward; for every hatred that ever existed or has been created in the Cubans by Spanish misrule has full opportunity to vent itself and find redress. The efforts of the Spanish troops to suppress the movement are every day becoming more impotent. The rage of the "volunteers"—the wreckers of Cuba, as they may very justly be termed—is venting itself in wholesale slaughter that would disgrace even the Government of England in its East India massacres. The Spanish troops are also committing great outrages upon the plantations, and a war of desolation appears to already exist. We have often stated that this would be the policy of Spain when she found that there was no longer a hope of clinging to the island. When she leaves it of her own accord it will be when this rich treasure house has been completely wrecked and given over to internal anarchy.

It becomes a very serious matter for the United States to consider our present and future relations to the island of Cuba, and act at once with reference to our interests. Every day destroys what it will take time and millions of dollars to build up again after the island comes into our hands. It is not for the interest of this continent that we should permit any European power to desolate any part of our territory. In the first place, there is no sense in the idea that a nation in this age has a right to possess a colony. It is in opposition to every ruling and civilized principle of the nineteenth century. Much less right has any power to desolate a forcibly held colonial possession, when that colony desires to have what we claim is due to all mankind—a government of its own, where every section can be represented in common with all the other districts or provinces of the government. Cuba has never had this. The only privilege she has received is that of supporting old Spain in her indolence, ignorance, and arrogance.

What Business Men Ask.

From the N. Y. Times.

The merchants, bankers, and business men of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago recently petitioned, simultaneously, for the enactment of a law regulating the transactions of the Treasury with reference to bonds and gold. They asked "that hereafter all purchases or sales of the loans and bonds of the United States, on account of the United States, shall be made by inviting public competition through advertising for proposals;" and that "all sales of gold, for account of the United States, shall be made at public auction by an authorized official of the Treasury Department" after properly advertising the time and place. The petitions to this effect received the signatures of the leading firms and banking officials of the cities named, and undoubtedly reflect the intelligent business opinion of the country.

Mr. Hooper's bill, which passed the House without delay or difficulty, but was quietly smothered by the Finance Committee of the Senate, effectually met these requirements. Its adoption by the Senate would have prevented much scandal, and saved the large sums which favored brokers now receive for doing the work of the Treasury officials. Its efficacy in these respects, we suspect, had something to do with its fate; though the accompanying prohibition of all increase of the gold-interest-bearing debt doubtless contributed to Mr. Sherman's hostility.

It is to be hoped that this or some similar measure will be included in the work of the present session. Its objects harmonize with Mr. Boutwell's views, as understood, but his administration of the Treasury will be strengthened if they take the form of law.

The Administration.

From the N. Y. Times.

The machinery of the new administration is getting into working order, and the operations of the Government go forward with vigor and despatch. The Treasury Department, which is now and must be for some time to come the most important of all, is in excellent hands, and the Internal Revenue Department is under clear, vigorous, and upright control. Mr. Boutwell is universally recognized as an executive officer of unusual ability and as having been qualified by past experience, as well as political studies, to administer the affairs of that branch of the public service with great energy and success. Mr. Delano, the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is making himself familiar with the wants and necessities of that important branch of administration, and will soon be in a condition to apply all the reforms which it requires.

All the departments are greatly embarrassed, as is unavoidable at the outset of a new administration, by the multitude of applications for office. All the Secretaries have caused it to be understood that they do not intend to enter upon any sweeping system of removals, and that officers throughout the country whose record of service proves them to have been faithful and efficient in the discharge of their duties will not be disturbed. This course is not only just in itself, but it is absolutely essential to the progress of public business in any of the departments.

Considering the difficulties and embarrassments encountered by General Grant at the outset of his administration, it is rather matter of surprise that they have been so promptly and so thoroughly surmounted. Every department of the Government is already in vigorous and successful operation, and everything, in all of them, goes on with smooth and steady success.

General Longstreet's Appointment.

From the N. Y. Times.

As was to be expected, considerable hostility is manifested to the appointment of ex-General Longstreet, of the Confederate army, to a high office in New Orleans. It seems to be in the main confined to the Union men of the South—those, that is, who claim to have been Union men throughout the war. They say it is unjust to those who never at any time favored the Rebellion, that their claims should be set aside in favor of those who became Union men only after their utmost efforts to overthrow the Union had failed. However zealous General Longstreet may have been in support of the Union since the suppression of the Rebellion, he was still, during all that struggle, one of the most zealous and efficient generals of the Rebel army; and he ought now to wait until the merits of those who sacrificed everything in support of the Union, while he was endeavoring to destroy it, have been recognized and rewarded.

Looking at the matter as one of strict justice, it is not easy to question the truth of this statement of the case. But General Grant evidently regards the action taken rather with reference to its effect in allaying resentment and restoring peace to the South, than its conformity to what would seem to be exactly and rigidly just. The work to be done now is of a practical sort, and the measures adopted are to be judged by their bearing upon it. The very fact that General Longstreet, known to have been one of the foremost generals of the Rebellion, has been appointed to Federal office, on account of the frank manner in which he has accepted the results of the war, and the zeal and sincerity with which he has sought to carry into effect the subsequent action of the Government, will satisfy the South that the war is over, and that it is no longer the policy of the Government to ostracize men for having, while it lasted, been enemies of the Union; but that they will be judged by their conduct since it ended, rather than the share they took in it while it was going on. This will at once disabuse the Southern mind of apprehensions which have done great mischief to the Union cause in that section, and operate as a strong encouragement to a cordial and effective support of the Government.

The amnesty granted by Mr. Johnson, if not made void either by the action of Congress or of the Courts of law, will open the way to a policy of conciliation of which the appointment of General Longstreet is a good illustration, and which will work a very great change in the temper and prospects of the Southern people.

The Wild Hunt.

From the N. Y. World.

There are some fears of Mr. Grant sharing the fate of Actæon, who was eaten by his own dogs. Advices from Washington represent the noble army of loil as mad and frantic for place. Five hundred outs, says one account, are clamoring to supplant one in. Colfax has had to run away, says another account. Still a third has it that members of either house are snowed in with a heavy and still-falling shower of notes, cards, memorials, and letters. Delano is out, in a recent issue of the *Times*, with a piteous appeal, for God's sake stay away. There is "such an overwhelming avalanche of applications as substantially to block all the business of the department." In one word, it seems that every other man who voted for Grant is in person or by letter urging the wild hunt. And for Grant himself. Poor man, they say it is having some effect even upon him. Drops wear the rock, and even that sullen self-sufficiency, already rudely shaken by the Stewart business, is giving way. Like prarie wolves encompassing a crippled buffalo bull, the beggars beleaguer him. With each new accession the hunger of the rest receives an impetus, and unless some bones be thrown them, they will wear out the bull at last.

Then what will become of us? Our Moses, with his cigar as a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night, will have gone hence, and who then is to lead us into the promised land? Who let us have peace? Lash 'em off of him, some of you there in Washington. Either they will kill him, and so rob us of our daily blunder, or they will prove that they gave him something some time, and this will rob us of our daily bread.

A Precedent for the Stewart Case.

From the N. Y. World.

The nomination, confirmation, and resignation of Mr. A. T. Stewart are already fast passing into the schedule of ancient history, particularly with the administration and its friends, who have no tears to shed over past failures in their anxiety to avoid making new *faux-pas*.

But it may be well to note the fact that Mr. Stewart's case was not without a precedent, were it only for the sake of enforcing the truth that his fitness or unfitness to hold the office for which he was nominated was a question quite as much of propriety as of legality. It is rather odd that this precedent should have been entirely overlooked, at least in the Senate.

President Taylor, shortly after his inauguration, nominated Samuel J. Peters to be Collector of the port of New Orleans. The avocations of the nominee, unlike those of Mr. Stewart, were but little known beyond the limits of the city in which he resided. But they were well known to the then Senator from Louisiana, P. Soule, upon whose suggestion, that the nominee imported brandy, the nomination was promptly rejected. But the rejection was not placed upon the ground of ineligibility in Mr. Peters. It was deemed *improper* to place in office a man who might be tempted to abuse it.

Like Mr. Stewart, Mr. Peters had all the legal qualifications requisite in a nominee, and, being the leader of the Whig party of New Orleans, possessed of a handsome private fortune, and fired with political ambition, he might well have abandoned his grocery business if the Senate had confirmed him; but that body preferred to act upon the injunction, "Lead us not into temptation."

The Opportunity of a Statesman.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The graceful and wise little speech made the other day by Mr. John C. Breckinridge, on the occasion of his return, after a four years' exile, to his old home, suggests the work for which the country looks to this gentleman, and which, as we hopefully trust, it may yet receive at his hands.

Here is a man whose career in the service of the Government was exceptionally successful and brilliant, whose career in warfare upon it was scarcely less conspicuous, and who returns to resume the duties of loyal and faithful citizenship at an age when most men are only reaching the full maturity of their powers. The grandson of Thomas Jefferson's Attorney-General, and of one of the earliest United States Senators from Kentucky, he inherited devotion to the public service with his name, and learned the love of the Union with the lessons of his childhood.

At twenty-five he was major of a Kentucky regiment in the war with Mexico; at twenty-six he was counsel for General Pillow, in the remarkable difficulties in which that officer was involved; at twenty-eight he was a member of the lower house in the Kentucky Legislature; at thirty he was a Representative in Congress, having defeated in the canvass so popular a Kentuckian as Leslie Combs; at thirty-two he was again returned to Congress after an exciting contest, in which he defeated Gov. Robert Letcher; at thirty-four he was Vice-President of the United States, and at thirty-seven he was the nominee of one wing of the dominant party for the Presidency. The youngest and most favored man in the country who had ever run such a round of official honors up to the very verge of the highest preferment, he chose, in 1861, to link his fortunes with the section that had so earnestly supported him for the Presidency, and entered the Confederate service. At thirty-eight, the man who thirteen years before had served the Government as a soldier on a foreign soil, was a major-general in the armies that strove to break up the Government, and at forty-two he was the Secretary of War of the insurgent Confederacy. Then followed a dreary four years of exile, and now, in his forty-ninth year—just at the age when such men are entering upon the full and ripe maturity of their powers—vigorous, and yet capable of a lifetime's work—this soldier of the Mexican war, Congressman, Vice-President, goes back to his native State.

What shall he do to make returns for past honors—what to make amends for past errors?

He goes to a State that idolizes him, and finds her, badly preëminent among all the sisterhood, brooding over the ashes of the Rebellion, and seeking to nurse their smoldering heat into another flame. She still cherishes hopes of payment for property in human beings, if not of an actual reconversion of them into property. She still denies equality before the law to a large class of her citizens. She still licenses any white ruffian to outrage or murder a negro's wife before his eyes, and refuses to take the negro's testimony against the criminal. To every step in the nation's progress toward freedom, harmony, and peace, she opposes her utmost resistance. In every possible way, and with an amazing pertinacity, she cherishes, in the midst of the new life of the Republic, the spirit of the slave-hunts, the civilization of the dark ages. Throughout the whole limits of the late Rebellion, there is not to-day a State so rebellious, in spirit or act, as Kentucky. Neutral, so far as she could be, during the war, she is now hostile, as far as she can be, when the whole nation is crying for peace. Yet her favored son is the returned Vice-President of the Union and Secretary of War of the Rebellion. Popular always from his earliest entrance on political life, he is now far more popular than ever. Heretofore he has been the leader of a party in the State; now he may be, if he chooses, the leader of the State.

We hear and believe that Mr. Breckinridge comes back animated only by hopes of union, prosperity, and peace; that he earnestly desires the acceptance, in good faith, of the results of the war as final, the cessation of strife, the growth of fraternal feelings, the dismissal of old subjects of dispute, and a new political departure; that he frowns upon every expression of a desire to renew the struggle for the "lost cause;" and that for himself he looks for no future save in the growing greatness of the nation he once sought to destroy. That nation has freely pardoned him all his errors. Will he not, in return, use his influence in her behalf among these disaffected Kentuckians, who almost worship him, and are sure to follow with enthusiasm wherever he may lead the way? His first appearance in Congress was as the eulogist of Henry Clay. Will he not now emulate that great man's fame, take up his mantle, and plead, with an eloquence not unworthy audiences that still remember the silver-tongued Barry of the West, for reconciliation and harmony, and union and peace? We want to see it acknowledged in Kentucky that loyalty to the Union was not a crime, nor even a cause for political disabilities or social ostracism. We want to see the spirit of Rebel lawlessness laid. We want to see the efforts to retain, in the guise of apprenticeship or otherwise, some of the worst features of the system of slavery, abandoned. We want to see the binding effect of the Civil Rights bill frankly and manfully accepted. We want to see negro testimony admitted in the courts, not as better than a white man's, but precisely like a white man's, for whatever the circumstances and the previous character of the witness may show it to be worth.

Above all, we want to see the old spirit of loyalty and devotion to the Union once more the characteristic of this Commonwealth of glorious memories. Mr. Breckinridge, more than any other citizen, more almost than all her other prominent citizens, can help to bring back his native State to the fidelity of her better days. He is himself the best judge as to the mode in which his influence shall be exerted. "Sager now than in his fortunes," he may well be trusted for that. What the country has a right to expect of him is that in some way, and at the fitting time, he will make this influence felt.

The Internal Revenue Office Clique at Washington.

From the N. Y. World.

The new Commissioner of Internal Revenue may be said to have now fairly entered upon the duties of his office, and the country, without respect to party, will which with deep interest the course he intends to pursue. One of the first steps, if not the first, which due regard for the public welfare should constrain Mr. Delano to take without unnecessary delay is the complete and effectual breaking up of the scandalous Harland-Parnell-Johnson clique, which has ruled the office from the hour that Mr. Whitman left his seat as deputy and Mr. Harland succeeded to it. Of all the cliques which govern departments and department bureaus at Washington, none have ruled with so high a hand as this. The compactness of its organization, its uninterrupted success, and its long existence are due to Mr. Rollins' weakness of will and incapacity for judging human character.

This ring has unfailingly carried its points, simply because its members have held every one of the chief positions in the place. It has forced good men out of the office and brought bad ones in. Holding control of the promoting power, it has even made that possession the means of increasing its strength and prolonging its existence. It has had its favorites, who were advanced over the heads of others in total disregard of justice; and its spies, who were rewarded as that class generally are under similar circumstances. It has ridden rough-shod over the rights and interests of tax-payers, used its authority with arrogance, retaliated in a petty manner upon those who had the spirit to protest against its treatment, and greatly impaired the efficiency of the clerical force of the office by a course that has caused general loss of interest in—and consequent neglect of—the duties of those composing it. Its presence has naturally been contaminating; and thus the circle of corruption and dishonest use of public power for private profit has been gradually widened. Outside confederates, under the relaxing effects of long, uninterrupted success, have grown so bold that in Philadelphia a pettifogging lawyer, whose business sagacity was equal to the early establishment of an inside partnership in the office after the formation of the clique, has been heard to openly boast, time and time again, that he could carry any case through the office that had money enough in it; and he has got through doubtful claims and effected compromise of suits upon terms that are a disgrace to the office and a fraud upon the Treasury.

Something of the clique's ramifications and system of working may be gathered from the fact that, when interested assessors and collectors in different quarters detect a heavy case of fraud, all offers of settlement are rejected, obstacles to compromise are set up, the matter is kept open until the party is induced to place his case in the hands of the lawyer-accomplice, whom he is assured has the influence with the Commissioner necessary to settle it on favorable terms, and then all becomes smooth sailing, obstructions disappear, and the case is closed upon his paying a sum of money, half of which usually goes to the Government, the balance to the clique. The detailed manner in which such a transaction is carried through from beginning to end is creditable to the knavish skill of those conducting it. The connections in this city correspond in extent and kind with the capacities of the place for the class of business sought. It was but the other day we were shown a letter written to a wealthy firm in this city having a large and just claim against the office which respectable and competent counsel at Washington has failed for months past to get allowed, in which it was stated in significant terms that, if the counsel would step aside and agree to divide his fee, the claimants would get their money forthwith. The writer of that paper is an ex-revenue official, who was removed from the service for repeated criminal transactions against the Treasury, and is well known in revenue circles here and at the national capital. He is but one of a band of many who operate clandestinely in the bureau. If Mr. Delano would like to know his name, we can furnish it, together with record proofs of the proposition alluded to.

It is shameful that half-a-dozen unscrupulous individuals should be permitted to take complete and defiant possession of the most important office under the Government; to transact its business in the furtherance of their own interests, in violation of law, sound public policy, and good order; to corrupt and debase its powers, and to keep tax-payers burdened; for this clique has cost the Treasury millions, and it will cost it millions more if it be not promptly overthrown. We look to Mr. Delano to overthrow it. Mr. Orton overthrew it in its very incipiency, and scattered its members; but, under the Rollins-Harland administration, they reassembled and reorganized in a new atmosphere that was favorable to their designs. Our tax-paying people have suffered long enough from this illicit organization: it should be strangled, now that we have a man in Mr. Rollins' seat from whom, we are told, purification, proper discipline, and efficient administration may be expected.

Let Mr. Delano look to this matter, for the country will hold him strictly responsible for the injuries dealt to its revenue interests—and through those to other interests—by the continued existence of the rascally combination which surrounds him. Let him be careful whom he trusts among those immediately below him in rank whom he met on entering upon his office. They are wary, plausible, and of ripe experience in the ways of cunning. They will, if they can, deceive and use him as they deceived and used his predecessor.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NAGLE, COOKE & EWING,

LATE WITH

Howell & Brothers,

No. 1338 CHESNUT Street.

Trade Supplied at Manufacturers' Prices.

HOWELL & BROS.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

PAPER HANGINGS,

REMOVED TO

Nos. 3 and 5 DECATUR Street,

BELOW MARKET,

2 22 tf Between Sixth and Seventh streets.

BEAN & WARD,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS,

No. 251 South THIRD Street,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL Papers and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Street. 2 25 3m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. G.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

2 17 tfrp No. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 13 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putt Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 4 12

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

30 YEARS SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS,

FOR SALE AT PAR

AND

ACCRUED INTEREST.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, ETC.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

2 1 tf PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW

Have Removed their

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers'. 1 28 6m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY

No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 13

BK JAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

At Closest Market Rates.

N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stocks Boards, etc. etc. 2 11 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,

B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,

And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a SPLENDID LINE of

Spring Fancy Cassimeres,

Comprising all the best makes in the market

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [11m

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

1040 MILES

NOW COMPLETED.

The First Mortgage Bond

HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,

WE ARE NOW SELLING

AT

PAR AND INTEREST,

Or exchanging for GOVERNMENT SECURITIES on the following terms:—

For $1000 1881s, we pay a difference of..... $146 34
$1000 1862s, we pay a difference of..... 173 34
$1000 1864s, we pay a difference of..... 128 34
$1000 1865s, Nov., we pay a diff. of..... 153 34
$1000 10-40s, we pay a difference of..... 43 34
$1000 1865s, July, we pay a difference of 116 34
$1000 1867s, July, we pay a difference of 118 34
$1000 1868s, July, we pay a difference of 118 34

Or in proportion, as the market for Government Securities may fluctuate.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, ETC.,

No. 36 South THIRD Street.

2 19 PHILADELPHIA.

E. W. CLARK & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK, GOLD AND NOTE BROKERS.

Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to check at sight.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.

GENERAL AGENTS,

FOR

PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY,

OF THE

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

No. 35 South Third St.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13m

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of

ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,

FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, IN GREAT VARIETY.

SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS,

Including a Number of Choice Gems.

A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.

A large assortment of

NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

Also, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 1

GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 134 DOCK Street, PHILADELPHIA.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Adolph E. Borie, Secretary of the Navy, paid an official visit to the Navy Yard yesterday.

—The annual session of the Philadelphia Methodist Conference commences in this city to-morrow morning, in the Union Methodist Episcopal Church. The Wilmington Annual Conference commences its session on the same day.

—The Odd Fellows' Hall at Mount Airy will be dedicated on March 17, by the Grand Master, Peter B. Long, assisted by the remaining Grand Officers. On Monday, March 22, the new hall at Germantown, named Walker Hall, will also be dedicated. The order seems to be prospering in every section of the State.

—The Police Board, to whom all applicants must present their credentials, and be examined as to their qualifications for becoming members of the force, met yesterday in the Mayor's office, and some forty aspirants for police honors presented themselves. The board consists of the Chief of Police, Lieutenant Brickson of the Second district, and Lieutenant Kelly of the Eighth district.

—The will of Ann Haines, admitted to probate yesterday, contains the following bequests:—$1000 to the Infant School Association of Germantown; $1000 to the Peace Society incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1848; $3000 to the Haverford School Association, to be placed at interest, and the net income to be applied to increasing the salaries of the professors.

—Yesterday afternoon the joint special committee of City Councils to investigate into the conduct of Chief of Police St. Clair A. Mulholland in connection with the recent arrest of Policemen Irons and Hussey, of the Eighteenth district, met in the clerk's office, southwest corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, Robert M. Evans in the chair. The testimony was the same as that published in THE TELEGRAPH the day following the arrest of the officers named.

—At a meeting of the Guardians of the Poor, held yesterday, the House Agent reported the census of the house for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1869. Number in the house, 3813; same time last year, 3721; increase, 92. Number of persons granted lodgings within the last two weeks, 301; meals, 989. Total number of males in the house, 1971; females, 1842. Total number of males and females in the insane department, less assistants, 707.

The Board of Visitors made their monthly report, as follows:—Expended for incidentals, $191·86; shoes, $166·65; medicines, $214·25; groceries, $3956·08; coal, $5034·19; wood, $827·02. Total expenditures, $10,390·05.

—A few days ago a woman, apparently in great distress, called at the residence of a citizen and represented that her husband had just died, and that she had no money to enable her to bury him decently, and was without the means to provide food for herself and children. The story made an impression upon the lady of the house, and she said she would see what could be done and would then call upon the widow. After collecting money and provisions for the family the visit was paid, and the husband was found as if really dead. Upon going out the visitor accidentally left her portemonnaie upon the table, and when she reached the street she missed it and returned quickly. She was startled not a little on entering the room to find that the husband had come to life and was sitting up in bed.

—The medal ordered by the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, to be struck to commemorate the Fiftieth anniversary celebration of the Order of Odd Fellowship in this country, will be finished in the early part of the coming month. It has been decided, in addition to the morning and evening exercises in the Academy of Music and the parade during the day, to have a grand soiree at the Philadelphia Skating Rink, Twenty first and Race streets, to conclude the festival. A fine military orchestra of forty selected performers has been engaged to discourse choice selections of music, beside which the rink will be profusely decorated with banners, flags, bunting, devices, etc., making a grand display. Our citizens will have an opportunity of inspecting the building prior to the day of celebration, as it is the intention of the committee to throw the same open to the public.

—A meeting of the Board of Trade was held last evening. A communication was presented by Augustus Heaton, setting forth that shortly after the completion of the connecting railroad in West Philadelphia, a system was adopted, which is now enforced, looking exclusively to the interests of the city of New York, by which merchants and others from the section south and southwest are deprived of the opportunity of stopping at Philadelphia, unless at the risk of life and limb. The subject was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Transportation, with directions to use all practicable efforts to procure an abandonment of the system. The officers were also directed to memorialize the Legislature in favor of the bill introduced by Mr. Rogers, making it a penal offense for any road deriving its charter from the State of Pennsylvania to become a party to such arrangement. Mr. Allen, from the Committee of the Month, made a report on the subject of the excess of duties on goods entered at the Custom House of Philadelphia, between July 28th and August 10th, 1866, and stated that from information, no such demand had been made either at New York, Baltimore, or Boston; also, that one of the committee called upon the proper official at Washington, who had promised to reopen the subject on application of the parties aggrieved, and that the necessary papers had been forwarded to Hon. Charles O'Neill. The committee was continued in charge of the subject. A new arrangement on Standing Committees was made, and a Committee on Arbitration named. The Board then adjourned.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 131½.

—The last overland letter mail from California weighed two tons.

—Dr. J. N. Marks, the new Collector of this port, resigned yesterday.

—General Meade and staff left Atlanta for this city on Sunday night.

—No nominations for foreign missions were sent to the Senate yesterday.

—2500 German cabinet-makers struck for 15 per cent. advance on their wages yesterday.

—During the last Congress there were 2500 bills introduced in the House and 980 in the Senate.

—Robert Martin Douglas was yesterday appointed Assistant Private Secretary to the President.

—There are half a dozen applicants for the office of Chief of the Printing Division of the Treasury Department.

—Alexander Hughes was killed in Charlestown, Mass., by being caught in machinery which he was engaged in oiling.

—Edwin R. Lee, charged with stealing $40,000 of the Royal Insurance Company's bonds in New York, was acquitted yesterday.

—An Indian delegation, representing the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, and Chickasaws, had an interview with the President yesterday.

—General visitors will hereafter be received at the White House from 3 to 4 P. M., Cabinet days—Tuesday and Friday—excepted.

—Commissioner Delano has sent a large number of recommendations for appointment of assessors and collectors to the President for approval.

—The Cashier of the First National Bank of Rockford, Ill., has absconded with the funds of the depositors. The bank will probably fail.

—In New York, yesterday, one Wesley Allen was sentenced to four years and seven months' imprisonment for a robbery committed two years ago.

—Three colored men have been arrested in New York for stealing a large quantity of valuable furniture from their employer, Mr. Vincent Collyer.

—A child, three years of age, died in New York on Saturday, from eating phosphorus paste. The preparation was intended for the destruction of mice.

—Secretary Borie has ordered that all midshipmen, before being promoted to ensigns, shall be examined at the Naval Academy, by the Academic Board.

—General Stoneman will carry into active and immediate effect in Virginia the act of Congress providing that the test oath must be taken by all desirous of holding State offices.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, March 15.—A deputation, with the Mayor of London at its head, proceeded to Windsor Castle, this afternoon, and presented to the Queen a petition praying for the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

LONDON, March 15.—In the House of Commons, to night, the University Tests Repeal bill was debated at length, and, after much opposition, was read for the second time.

LONDON, March 15.—A despatch from Lisbon reports that the ship Harpswell, Captain Qualey, from Havre for New York, was abandoned at sea. The captain and crew were landed at Lisbon.

LONDON, March 15.—The Duke of Montpensier declares that he does not seek the Spanish throne. Should he be chosen King, he will accept the crown, but he wishes that the question of his election may not be made a pretext for civil war.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The *Evening Mail* has advices from Cuba via Nassau, that General Lesca has failed three times to make his way to Puerto Principe, and the insurgents have each time repulsed him with heavy losses, before his arrival at Los Paredones (Big Walls), the most difficult pass of the Cubitas. Eighty of his wounded had just arrived per steamer at Nuevitas from La Guaraja, General Lesca's base, and another steamer left for Havana the next day with a greater number. General Lesca remains with his column between La Guaraja and Los Paredones, in a dangerous position, while Puerto Principe is besieged by the insurgents, if not entirely in their hands.

Senor Somero, in a private letter to a friend in Washington, dated City of Mexico, February 27, says:—"The political condition of affairs has improved of late. Negrete's revolt ended very easily. As soon as the Government troops were able to reach him, his men disbanded, almost without fighting, on the 21st instant. All the material of war he had with him was captured. Luis Malo, the officer commanding the squadron which rebelled at Puebla, was killed in the engagement. Estenes, second in command, and several others were captured, and the affair is altogether ended. The parties who started another rebellion at Opam were also routed and dispersed; so was Servando Canales, in the State of Tamaulipas, by General Escobedo's forces.

"All these events will necessarily contribute to consolidate public peace in Mexico. The malcontents see now that they cannot succeed any more in their machinations against the peace of the country, and it is not likely they will rise again. The people are really tired of war, and quite anxious to consolidate peace. The opposition to the Government, formed of a very few persons who sympathized with the rebellion, have been clamoring for a change of the Cabinet. As their motives for this are not patriotic and noble, and they cannot, in any manner, represent the country, their desires have not been complied with. Commercial prostration unfortunately prevails, as the natural consequence of the long war we have suffered."

Contested Election Case.

The examination of witnesses in the above case was resumed yesterday afternoon, by Examiners Messick and Batturs. The testimony was directed to the Sixth division of the Fourth ward. John W. Clayton, No. 721 S. Seventh street, testified that he voted the Republican ticket: Thomas Counsel moved to Michigan about a year ago from Baker street (he was assessed and on the voters' list).

Moses Marcus, No. 722 S. Sixth street, testified that James Riley did not live there at this election. (Riley was assessed there and on the voters' list.)

Thomas Doughan, No. 706 Spafford street, testified that Austin Gavin did not live there at this election. (He was assessed there and on the voters' list.)

John Vance, No. 706 South Sixth street, testified that Henry Kates did not live there at this election. (He was on both lists).

Peter Brady, No. 623 Fitzwater street, testified that James Kelly's mother lives there, but that her son was not in this city on election day. (On the assessment list appeared two James Keilys at that number, and both on the list of voters.)

James Sweeny, No. 625 Fitzwater street, testified that Timothy Burns did live there, but died last April. (He was assessed there, and on the voters' list).

John McCullough was recalled, and testified that he examined and compared the list of voters and the list of taxables of this division; on the former there are thirty-five names that are not on the latter.

William King was recalled, and testified that he had compared the list of voters with the list of taxables of the Eighth division of the Fourth ward; the names of Michael Fitzgerald and Felix Larkins, on the list of voters, are not on the list of taxables.

Jacob L. Baugh was recalled, and testified that Edward Williams voted in the Sixth division of the Fourth ward, the Republican ticket. (He was assessed at No. 632 Shippen street.)

William McCauley, No 720 South Tenth street, testified that he voted the Republican ticket in the Eighth division of the Fourth ward, as also did John Stirling, No. 719 South Ninth street (voted for Sheppard). Edward Rementer, No. 813 Fitzwater street. Adjourned.

HARRISBURG.

The State Legislature.

The Senate met last evening.

Mr. Connell presented a bill authorizing the Western Insurance and Transportation Company to increase their capital and dispose of coupon or registered bonds, provided that the total increase of shares shall not exceed two hundred thousand.

Mr. Turner, one providing for the final adjournment of the Senate on the 8th of April.

Mr. Nagle, one relative to elections and appointments of officers of the United Firemen's Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Mr. Connell, one providing for the extinguishment of irredeemable ground-rents.

The bill allowing railroad, canal, and slack-water navigation companies to widen and deepen their lines, bridges, etc., passed finally.

The Senate bill declaring it to be a right to take a writ of error to the Supreme Court in cases hereafter where persons have been convicted of murder in the first degree, was passed. Adjourned.

The House also met at half-past seven o'clock last evening.

The committee appointed to decide upon the propriety of printing three volumes of Bates' History of Pennsylvania Regiments reported that it was expedient to print ten thousand copies.

Mr. McCullough called up the House bill authorizing the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to declare stock dividends, which passed.

The Park bill, authorizing the purchase of additional ground and providing for its management, was passed.

The House bill incorporating the Street Brokers' Association was passed; also, incorporating the Union Warehousing Company. Adjourned.

The United States and Spain.

The Spanish Legation in Washington regard the resolution which General Banks, the Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, introduced on Friday, extending sympathy to the Cuban insurgents, and providing for their recognition by our Government at an early day, as unfriendly in its tone, and calculated to do injustice to the Cuban people. The Legation assert that the revolution has never been so formidable as represented; that they have no foothold on the coast, and that they cannot long hold out. Furthermore, that an agent of the Provisional Government of Cuba is already on his way here with special powers and full instructions to represent to the United States Government the resources of the Provisional Government in reference to the insurrection, and that he has full facts to show that the Government has the resources necessary to crush the rebellion. The news is given for what it is worth, but coming from the source it does, it is worth giving.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street, Alley Stores.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 11	MOON SETS	9 2
SUN SETS	6 08	HIGH WATER	4 29

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOS. C. GRUBB,
E. A. SOUDER,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
GEORGE N. ALLEN,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 19
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 26
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 2
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 3
Atalanta	London	New York	Mar. 3
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Mar 3

FOR EUROPE.

Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 16
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 17
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 17
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 18
New York	New York	Bremen	Mar. 18
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 20
Peruvian	Portland	Liverpool	Mar. 20
Celia	New York	London	Mar. 20
Pereire	New York	Havre	Mar. 20
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
Europa	New York	Havre	Mar. 20
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Mar. 16
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Mar. 18
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Mar. 18
Perry	Philada	Wilmington	Mar. 19
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Mar. 20
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 20
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 20
Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Mar. 24
Columbia	New York	Havana	Mar. 25

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, Havana, Thos. Watson & Sons.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl
Brig Josephine Linscott, Matanzas, S. L. Merchant & Co.
Schr Minnie Reppiler, Willetts, Zaza, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr McEuing Star, Lynch, Mystic, Conn., John Rommel, jr.
Schr T. Lake, Adams, Hyannis, Mass.. do.
Schr Harriet Ryan, Wixon, Mystic, Conn., do.
Schr Niger, Thompson, Mystic, Conn., do.
Str Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Norw. ship Kosmos, Ellefsen, 66 days from Antwerp, with mdse, to W. Workman & Co.
Steamship Prometheus, Grey, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamship Utility, Nickerson, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig barque Kaleva, Petroll, 94 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Brig Mary E. Pennell, Eaton, 11 days from Havana, with sugar to Dallett & Son.
Brig Geo. Gilchrist, Gilchrist, 9 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Sallie B., Bateman, 9 days from Sagua, with sugar to Geo. C. Carson & Co.
Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Merchant & Cloud.
Schr E. Nickerson, Nickerson, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Merchant & Cloud.
Schr Potosi, Truax, 2 days from Leipsic Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr Vandalia, Campbell, 2 days from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E Palmer.
Schr Ettie Hall, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Steamer Henry L. Shaw, Iler, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer D Utley, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, from New Orleans for Havre, was seen 11th inst. lat. 37 22, long 64 67.
Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, hence via Havana, at New Orleans yesterday at 8 A. M.
Steamship Wyoming, Barrett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah at 8 A. M, 14th inst.
Steamship Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence yesterday at noon.
Steamship Roman, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 13th inst.
Barque Ermina, Perry, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 1st inst.
Barque Castles, Kemble, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 27th ult., and sailed from Gravesend 1st inst.
Barque Salmi, Eckholm, for Philadelphia, entered out at Newcastle 25th ult.
Barque Volant, Castner, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 1st inst.
Barque Chasca, Crockett, hence, at Cienfuegos 4th instant.
Barque Maria Adelaide, Skorka, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 27th ult.
Brig Samuel Lindsay, Wilson, hence, at Cardenas, was ashore on the Bahama Bank, and got off with wreckers' assistance, who received a draft for $1000 gold.
Brig Prairie Rose, Griffith, 11 days from Sagua, at New York 14th inst.,—was reported bound to Philadelphia.
Brig Mechanic, Dyer, at Cardenas 4th inst., reported from Philadelphia.
Brigs Nellie Ware, Ware, and Nigreta, Stowers, sailed from Cardenas 7th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Ida M. Comery, McLellan, cleared at New Orleans 8th inst., for Havana.
Schr Jesse Leach, Stafford, cleared at Georgetown, S. C., 9th inst., for Boston.
Schr Maggie P. Smith, Grace, hence, at Jacksonville 8th inst.
Schr Chas. P. Stickney, Mathis, hence, at Jacksonville 9th inst.
Schr Watauga, Lawrence, for Philadelphia, cleared at Jacksonville 10th inst.
Schr Richard Vaux, Whittaker, cleared at Charleston 12th inst., for Boston.
Schr Clara, Barrett, hence, at Mobile 10th inst.
Schr Abbie Bursley, Parker, hence, at Boston 13th instant.
Schrs Jas. L. Malloy, Russell; Annie Gillise, Mitchell; and Ella Amsden, Smith, for Philadelphia, were loading at Savannah 11th inst.
Schrs A. Hammond, Paine; Bonny Boat, Kelly; and W. A. Crocker, Baxter, all from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 14th inst.
Steamer Millville, Renear, at New York 14th inst., from Millville,

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Pipe Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN B. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 8 30

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FASHIONABLE
BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER, IN THE LATEST STYLES
ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.
GIVE US A CALL.
G. N. LEE. J. B. CHARLON.
No. 214½ South TENTH Street.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A new Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.
The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.
We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.
They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables, were all in perfect condition.
Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.
We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.
Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.
Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
No. 629 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN SAFES.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF ILL HEALTH I WILL SELL MY STOCK OF
SAFES, ETC.,
With Two Years' Unexpired Lease of Store,
No. 639 ARCH Street,
AND TWO VERY SUPERIOR DRAUGHT HORSES, WAGON, ETC., for cash or in exchange for desirable property.
Parties wishing to make such purchase will please call at my store between ten and three o'clock.
SAFES SELLING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
M. C. SADLER, Agent.

C. L. MAISER
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
No. 434 RACE Street

LUMBER.

1869	SPRUCE JOIST SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK.	1869
1869	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.	1869
1869	FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK.	1869
1869	WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.	1869
1869	UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	1869
1869	SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY.	1869
1869	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1869
1869	CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA R. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING.	1869
1869	CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.	1869

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this Line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cents per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 26 Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
The South and Southwest
FAST FREIGHT LINE.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The Steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, March 18.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, Mar. 20, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, via Halifax, Tuesday, Mar. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, Mar. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, Apr. 3, 11 A. M.
KANGAROO, (via Halifax) Tuesday, Apr. 6, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMERS VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F.	40	St. John's, N. F.	30
by Branch Steamer		by Branch Steamer	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
ST. LAURENT.....Brocande.....Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont.....Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....Saturday, Oct. 31
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)
First cabin.....$145 | Second cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to J. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received on and after the 6th instant, and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
2 6 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freights received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 2 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & Co.,
3 22 No. 132 South Wharves.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 8 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges. Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 28 wfm6m No. 239 N. SECOND Street.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,
No. 405 LIBRARY Street.
All Custom House Business transacted,
PASSPORTS PROCURED

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. WILLIAM M. TYERS.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
GERMAN DRAMA.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 16,
SECOND NIGHT OF
FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
MARIANNA.
Reserved Seats, $1. Family Circle, 50 cents. Gallery, 25 cents. Tickets and Seats for sale at S. Wittig's No. 1021 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy. 3 16

WALNU

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1869.

Is Universal Suffrage a Humbug?

"UNIVERSAL suffrage is a myth, a humbug," said Senator William A. Wallace a few nights since, in his speech against the adoption by the State Senate of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. And in saying what he did Mr. Wallace spoke openly the sentiments of the leaders of the misnamed Democratic party. The position which that gentleman holds in the ranks of the opposition is a guarantee of his right to represent their sentiments. He has twice been the chairman of the State Central Committee, and once the caucus nominee for the position of United States Senator. We are glad that the mask is thus boldly thrown aside, and the "upper ten" of the Democracy induced to frankly declare their sentiments. How the statement will be received by the masses of the party remains to be seen. The opposition is divided into but two classes, the governing and the governed. There is no intermediate station between the elegant gentleman who would not soil his glove by contact with an instrument of labor, and the brawny laborer whose hand is horny through the use of the shovel and the pick. How two such antipodes can be induced to range side by side can only be explained by a knowledge of the utter ignorance of the masses and the cunning of the few. That universal suffrage is a "humbug" is the opinion of the one; is it of the other? The Republican party takes issue with the Democratic leaders. It says that the great principle of self-government is not a failure, a myth, or a humbug. It claims that man is capable of ruling himself, and denounces the atrocious language of Mr. Wallace. It shows that it holds him to be in the wrong, not merely by words but by acts. The Senate, by the vote of every Republican, favored the resolution, giving its ratification to the amendment. The House will, without delay, do likewise, and the issue be thus made up between the two conflicting opinions on the question of a democratic government. It will be for the people of the United States to say whether or not the statement of Mr. Wallace and his brother Democrats shall be ratified or repudiated.

The amendment in question, providing that no one shall be excluded by any State from the right of suffrage because of color, was proposed by the Congress of the United States, and must be ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States. What are the prospects of its early adoption? We cannot but see that, in all probability, before six months are passed it will become a law. The following States will unquestionably ratify it:—Pennsylvania, Kansas, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota, Arkansas, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Iowa, California, Oregon, Mississippi, West Virginia, and Florida.

The following, in accordance with the enunciations of Mr. Wallace, will beyond doubt reject it:—New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Georgia, and Louisiana.

The following are in doubt:—Nevada, Texas, Virginia, and Alabama. As neither Virginia nor Texas are represented in Congress, and are therefore excluded from participation in the question, there will be necessary to adoption but twenty-seven States, all of which are certain. With all rapidity the people of the nation are rendering their verdict through their representatives. The telegraphic wires from Maine and Kansas alike flash the intelligence of ratification. Before many months have elapsed we expect to hear from all the required number of States the glad tidings that the United States has at last given to each State a republican form of government.

The number of people affected by this amendment in Pennsylvania is small. The total number of colored people in our Commonwealth amounts to a little over 75,000. This includes women and children. Assuming as a liberal estimate that one in five possesses the requisite qualifications, then will we have added to the voters of the State 15,000 additional ballots.

It is not, therefore, because the Republicans of Pennsylvania can secure any active political strength from the adoption of the amendment that they are unanimously in its favor. It is because a great principle is involved, and the present is the proper time to settle it forever. Let the ballot once be given, a revolution only can take it away. Let once the black man have the right of suffrage, and the issue is as dead within a year as the question of a national bank to-day. People will wonder how so great an excitement could be kept up for so long a time over what could be so easily and so justly settled in a few weeks. And the same surprise with which we view the almost martial difficulty over the bank deposits in the days of Jackson, will be felt by the coming generation over the suffrage war of to-day. The utter fallacy of the arguments in opposition will then be more apparent even than they are now. Yet their futility is shown already by the fact that the main and leading, if not the only, argument of Mr. Wallace was that on a warm day the presence of the colored voters in the line of citizens waiting to deposit their ballots would deter gentlemen from going to the polls! Then let the dainty gentlemen in question stay away. The doctrines of right are not to be subverted by a great nation merely because of the exquisites who are probably less capable of suffrage than the newly made voters. If Mr. Wallace and his fellow aristocratic Democrats will but be induced to absent themselves from the polls, and let their pernicious doctrine die by their absence, then we hold the suffrage amendment both practically and theoretically a public blessing. But, be it right or wrong, its adoption is certain. The issue is decided, and the vexed question will before the next election be laid aside among the embalmed.

The Congressional Committees.

THE standing committees of Congress were announced yesterday by Speaker Blaine. As the work of a session often depends, in a large degree, upon the construction of these important working bodies, it is interesting to note all the signs that foreshadow future action.

Neither of the Philadelphia members was honored with a chairmanship, notwithstanding their contin uous service; but Judge Kelley was made a member of the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Coinage, and Mr. O'Neill a member of the Committee on Commerce. The country members of the State fared better, as Mr. Morrell (who is one of the proprietors of the Johnstown Iron Works) is chairman of the Committee on Manufactures; Mr. Scofield, of the Erie district, is chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs; and Mr. Cake, of Schuylkill county, is chairman of the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, retains his old position as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and his past action affords a fair indication of his future course.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, who was the most prominent competitor for the Speakership, is made Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, is made chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. Butler is made chairman of the Committee on Reconstruction, and a significant indication is thus given that all the remaining legislation required to perfect the great task of the last four years is to be radical and drastic. There is no love lost between Butler and the Rebels, and he will have little inclination to exercise undue lenity to the men who have delighted in accusing him of all the crimes in the calendar, and in habitually styling him a "beast." The most important questions likely to arise are those which relate to the manner in which the Southern States have complied with the legislation already on the statute books, and to the protection of loyal citizens against persecution for their political opinions. Besides, Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas have not yet been fully reconstructed, and it is an open question whether Georgia is entitled to representation, in view of the action of her State Legislature. The excitement which prevailed at the time the electoral votes were counted arose from the earnest opposition of Butler to even indirect recognition of Georgia's right to rank as a State, and his new position will afford ample opportunities for the expression of the views which Ben Wade's sturdy hammer prevented him from ventilating. Associated with Butler, however, are not only some moderate Republicans, but Beck of Kentucky, Woodward of Pennsylvania, and Wood of New York, from the Democratic side of the House, so that the minority is very strongly represented, and fair opportunities will be given for a display of all the facts and theories involved in the reconstruction controversy.

Mr. Jenckes, who has labored so long and so industriously to reorganize the civil service, has lost his old place as chairman of the committee on this subject, but he still remains one of its members. By this action the prospects of the passage of his favorite measure are materially diminished, yet at the same time the knowledge he has acquired may be made useful in devising changes more moderate than those which he has hitherto advocated.

Mr. Julian is made chairman of the Committee on Public Lands. He has been noted during past sessions for his indignant denunciations of various schemes for the transfer of the title of important portions of the public domain to grasping speculators.

The chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, Sidney Clarke, of Kansas, has also resolutely opposed some of the so-called Indian treaties, by which ignorant savages were tempted to convey immense and valuable reservations to Kansas railway companies for a trifling consideration. We hope he may prove equally hostile to every other form of swindling the natives and the American people.

General Logan is made chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and his services during the war, united with his political experience, should qualify him very well for this position.

General Banks remains chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In all the exigencies which have hitherto arisen during his occupancy of this position, he has shown great ability in defending the resolutions and measures he has introduced, whether he wanted to secure a good representation of American industry at the French Exposition or an appropriation for the purchase of Alaska. On the Cuba question, now looming up into importance, he has already proposed that the President be authorized to recognize the republican revolutionists whenever, in his judgment, such action is appropriate; and if the rebellion continues successful, it will probably furnish material for an elaborate report or one of his characteristic speeches.

Mr. Bingham, the famous Ohio orator, is made chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary; and his skill as a lawyer makes him a worthy successor of the distinguished ex-chairman, Mr. Wilson of Iowa.

Viewed from a sectional point of view, New England and Ohio have obtained a larger share of Congressional honors than any other portion of the Union; but this result is probably due, in a large degree, to their efforts to send their best men to Congress and to keep useful members there as long as possible.

Davis, the Anti-Guerilla.

IN the House at Harrisburg, yesterday, the committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of having "Bates' History of the Pennsylvania Regiments" printed for the benefit of the members of the Legislature, made a report, advocating the printing of ten thousand copies of that work; whereupon Mr. Elisha W. Davis, the anti-guerilla man, scenting an opportunity for making a still greater hole in the public treasury than is absolutely necessary, even if Mr. Bates is to have his little job done at the expense of the people, stated that estimates of the cost of the work had been submitted to publishing firms in this city, and that it had in this manner been ascertained that "the State printer *would* do the entire work within thirty cents as cheap as any publishing house." The report of the proceedings does not give us any further insight into Mr. Davis' remarks in advocacy of the claim of the State printer, but what we have is quite sufficient, although it is exceedingly indefinite. If it means that the State printer will charge only thirty cents per volume more than Philadelphia publishers, as Mr. Bates has contrived to grind out three healthy volumes, the total extra cost will amount to the trifling sum of $9000. It may be, however, that Mr. Davis intended to say that the extra thirty cents applied to the entire work, which would reduce the total to $3000. But it matters little whether the extra cost be $3000 or $9000; the principle advocated by Mr. Davis is the same, and the one which he almost invariably upholds when he stands upon his feet in the House. If, by plundering the people of a few thousand dollars, a hanger-on can be benefited financially, it is all right. What makes the claim of Mr. Davis still more outrageous is the fact that the specimens of typography coming from the State Printer which have reached our hands in the past are gotten up in such slipshod fashion that they would ruin the reputation of any publishing house in this or any other city where that reputation was dependent upon taste, skill, and business enterprise, instead of fat legislative pickings.

The North Carolina Stay and Exemption Laws.

THE Supreme Court of North Carolina has recently rendered a decision of much importance to those of our merchants who carry on a Southern trade. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, with a few honorable exceptions, all the business men at the South repudiated their Northern debts; and when the war was over and they were again obliged to resume their responsibilities, they pleaded extreme poverty, and the necessity of allowing trade to revive and the country to recover from the devastations caused by the contest of four years, as excuses for still further delay. In order to afford relief, the reconstructed Legislature passed a law staying execution for debt, and one exempting fifteen hundred dollars' worth of property from levy and sale on execution. The practical effect of these laws was to shut out the Northern creditors altogether, and they in reality confirmed the repudiators in their determination not to pay the money owing to loyal men under any circumstances. Southern debtors were not slow to take advantage of these laws, but those who had been defrauded by the Rebels of 1861 thought that they should have some hold upon them now that the laws of the United States are in force in all parts of the late Confederacy. The constitutionality of both the stay and execution laws was accordingly disputed, and a test case being brought before the Supreme Court of North Carolina, a decision was rendered as above stated, declaring the stay law unconstitutional, but affirming the exemption law.

In the great majority of instances this decision will leave matters just where they were before, and will practically prevent the business men of the North from collecting their debts in North Carolina, either now or any future time, so long as the law remains on the statute book. The value of all kinds of property in North Carolina is so much depreciated that all except very wealthy men, the owners of large estates, are relieved from the responsibility of paying their debts. It was hoped by our business men that both the stay and exemption laws would be declared unconstitutional, and until the rights of creditors, as well as the convenience of debtors, receives some consideration at the hands of the law-making power, it is useless to expect that business will revive or that the South will be able to build up her fallen fortunes. It may be very convenient for Southern men not to pay their debts at this time, but they will in the long run be the chief sufferers by the repudiation policy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYARIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. h. & G. A WRIGHT, 2 4] No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all. 1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor, are the best. On sale by FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N NINTH and 1 30 tuthsm No. 1036 MARKET Street.

THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY. March 11, 1869.

The Board of Managers have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 1st of April next.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 19th instant, and remain closed until the 1st of April. A. B. DOUGHERTY, 3 11 thstu2t Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL REPEAT his great Lecture,

"CIRCUMSTANCES,"

IN THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

MONDAY EVENING March 22, at 8 o'clock.

Ticket will be for sale at Ashmead's Book Store, No. 724 Chesnut street Wednesday morning, 17th instant, at 8½ o'clock. Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony on first day of sale, 75 cents.

Except the usual Press Tickets, no tickets will be sold or engaged before that day. 3 11 thstu4t

MEETING OF DRUGGISTS.—THE Druggists, Chemists, and Pharmaceutists of Philadelphia and its vicinity are requested to meet at the Hall of the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, N. TENTH Street, on TUESDAY EVENING, 16th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, to consider the bill recently laid before the Legislature, professedly designed to protect the public against the adulteration and sophistication of drugs and medicines.

The object of the meeting is not to suppress proper legislation, but to consider a more comprehensive and efficient law.

By order of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

EDWARD PARRISH, CHARLES BULLOCK, ALFRED B. TAYLOR, } Committee of Arrangements.

3 13 1to 2t

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the LADIES' AND PASTORS' CHRISTIAN UNION will be held in the GREEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, GREEN Street, between Tenth and Eleventh, on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M.

BISHOP SIMPSON, Rev. C. H. PAYNE, Rev. CHARLES COOK, and Rev. C. P. MASDEN will address the meeting. 3

NOTICE.—THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY for the Relief and Assistance of Emigrants from Ireland, will be held at the CONTINENTAL HOTEL, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Dinner on the table at 5 o'clock precisely.

The President of the United States has been invited and other eminent men are expected to be present.

3 15 2t ANDREW C. CRAIG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS.—The Trustees have the pleasure to announce to those persons who have paid for main pipe, services, and meters, that they are ready to refund to them the amount they are entitled to receive upon the return of the receipts given to them. BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

March 15, 1869. 1t

NOTICE.—CAMDEN AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMBOAT FERRY COMPANY.—An election for Directors of the above Company will be held at the office of the Company, foot of Federal street, in the City of Camden, on SATURDAY the 27th of March, instant, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.

3 2 tu3t W. H. SAYZMER, Secretary.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO two Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, 2 16 Treasurer.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.

The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—THE MOST popular and palatable Bitters in the market. To persons having weak or thin blood or suffering from dyspepsia, these Bitters insure a speedy relief. Carefully prepared on strict scientific principles by WILLIAM ELLIS, Chemist. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and druggists everywhere. 24 tuths

THE LIVELY THERMOMETER.

What sits that old thermometer?
Pray tell me, if you know;
So wondrous high the thing doth jump,
And falls again so low.

To-day 'tis up to fifty six,
To-morrow 'tis down to freezing,
And then it down near zero goes,
And the people with colds are sneezing.

It says at sunrise twenty-five,
And I wrap my coat around me:
By noon it goes to sixty-four!
Its rapid jumps confound me.

Again it starts at sixty-two,
But, eastern winds prevailing,
The mercury travels down again,
With snowing and with hailing.

The curious thermometer
Confuses me altogether:
But one thing certainly well I know,
Whether the mercury's high or low,
Whether the sun is shining or no,
In days of rain, or in days of snow,
Whether the March winds howl and blow,
All I have to do is to go
To ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Store, and, lo!
They have clothes for all sorts of weather!

Let the thermometer go up to boiling or down to zero, and we will be ready to clothe the public for every degree of heat or cold cheap for cash.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

HEADACHE. DYSPEPSIA. COSTIVENESS.

No medicine ever placed before the people has so suddenly grown into popular favor as MARSHALL'S ELIXIR. It not only cures the diseases named, but so invigorates and strengthens the whole nervous system that these, together with other alarming affections, are prevented.

As well might we expect darkness to remain after the rising of the sun, as that these diseases will not disappear after using this ELIXIR. We claim no merit for it beyond the good it has already accomplished; neither do we propose with it to cure all the ills to which flesh is heir, but we do assert that for Headache, Dyspepsia, and Costiveness it is the only radical cure. Bitters and Pills will fail to cure you; their effects are only temporary and delusive; therefore, before your vital powers have become weakened by continued disease, try MARSHALL'S ELIXIR. Price One Dollar per Bottle. Depot, No. 1301 MARKET Street. M. MARSHALL & CO., Druggists, Proprietors. 3 18 stuthst4p

FAIR

AT THE WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

ENTRANCE ON EIGHTEENTH STREET,

Commences Tuesday, 7 P. M., and continues Ten Days.

Open from 3 to 10 P. M.

DR. WILLITS LECTURES THURSDAY, 8 P. M. Subject—"MODEL WIFE." Tickets 50 cents. 3 15 4t

MEDICAL.

$1000 REWARD

FOR

DETECTING

THE

COUNTERFEITER

OF

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

HOW TO DETECT IT.

The Genuine has my Name and Address Blown in Three Sides of Bottle;

THE COUNTERFEIT HAS NOT.

Unquestionably the business has been carried on for some time, and to a considerable extent, and the selling has been managed by experts, who depend upon the external appearance, without regard to the quality or contents of the bottle.

My conclusion is that the expensive wrappers were stolen, or a transfer of the original plate taken by a dishonest engraver.

My name and address are not blown in the spurious, and I have never used any bottle without this precaution.

I have been in consultation with the various Glass Works in regard to it, and they assert that they have never made any bottles for any one the pattern of the spurious. I have purchased all my bottles, for twelve years, from Messrs. SHEETS & DUFFY, Kensington Glass Works, and each and every bottle has the following plainly blown on three sides of the bottle:—"H. T. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE FLUID EXTRACTS; PHILADELPHIA." THE SPURIOUS HAS NOT, and in the genuine the lettering can be felt without removing the wrapper, in a majority of cases.

Thus far it is evident that the SPURIOUS has emanated from SMALL JOBBERS or PEDLERS, of various preparations, who, when questioned, reply "that they never take bills or receipts when procuring their supplies," which causes difficulty in tracing.

A very important item to druggists is, that quite a quantity of the spurious has already fermented, and such a result has never occurred to the genuine. I cannot imagine what impression the afflicted may have formed of me, who have been so unfortunate as to have purchased the spurious, or the injury done my name and business by this counterfeit, which possesses no medicinal virtues whatever. But my friendly relations and extensive acquaintance in the trade, and the precautions I have taken, will prevent its recurrence. I will greatly appreciate it if the druggists will examine their stock at once and report. I WILL PROTECT SUCH FROM LOSS, AND WILL CAUSE TO BE ARRESTED DEALERS FOUND WITH THE SPURIOUS FROM THIS DATE.

Any information derived leading to detection will be thankfully received, and receive a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

H. T. HELMBOLD,
No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
AND
No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

P. S.—Since the insertion of the above, the following Druggists have kindly reported and returned the spurious article, and been supplied with the genuine:—

GEORGE C. PORTER, Forty-second and Broadway; J. J. CORCORAN, No. 119 Bowery; R. A. SANDS, No. 188 Bowery; H. PAEPKE, Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, New York. And many others of Philadelphia:
G. L. & D. HORN, Second and Beaver.
Dr. J. A. CANTRELL, Second and Carpenter.
D. JAMESON, Third and Catharine.
J. A. MILLIAC, Tenth and Shippen.
W. H. PILE, Passyunk road and Catharine.
JAMES S. EVERTON, Fourth and Queen.
J. L. SHOEMAKER, Sixth and Girard avenue.
GEORGE EVANS, Sixth and Poplar streets.
THOMAS GORDON, Eleventh and Master sts.
CHARLES SOUDER, Thirteenth and Jefferson streets.
H. CLARK, Girard avenue, near Twelfth.
B. A. BETHEL & CO., Eighteenth and Coates.
S. MARSHALL, Thirteenth and Market sts.
J. T. WEAVER, No. 1341 Ridge avenue.
Dr. F. ZERMAN, Twelfth and Christian.
R. TRIST, No. 922 S. Ninth street. [3 16 3t
W. J. McCLEAN, Twelfth and Shippen.

FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING AND MISSES' DRESSMAKING

A SPECIALTY.

The most elegant styles at very reasonable prices.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
3 16 tuths12t No. 1024 CHESNUT St.

FOR SALE.

DRUG STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE, NO. 820 S. THIRD Street. 3 15 2t*

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

The Desirable Residence, No. 1614 CHESNUT Street,

Containing TEN ROOMS, with all the modern improvements. Apply to GUMMEY & SONS, 2 23 No. 733 WALNUT Street.

FOR RENT.—PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT Street, for Store or Office.

Also, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at 6 24] BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1123 GIRARD Street. 3 1 tf

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER, AND HOOK.—The Steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT Street wharf at 3 P. M. and Wilmington at 6 30 A. M., stopping at Chester and Hook each way. Fare 10 cents. Freight taken at low rates. 3 15 3t

FINANCIAL.

4,500,000

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

ISSUED BY

The Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.

They are a First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bond, Free of United States Tax,

Secured by One Million Six Hundred and Thirty-two Thousand Acres of Choice Lands,

And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company.

A Double Security and First-Class Investment in every respect,

YIELDING IN CURRENCY NEARLY

Ten Per Cent. Per Annum.

PRESENT PRICE,

Ninety-five and Interest.

Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price.

Pamphlets and full information given on application to

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 10 6m4p

LAKE SUPERIOR

AND

MISSISSIPPI RIVER RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Interest Bonds.

For the present we are selling at the low price of

95 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

Or exchanging for GOVERNMENT SECURITIES on the following terms:—

For $1000 1881s, we pay a difference of			$205 21
1000 1862s,	"	"	235 81
1000 1864s,	"	"	193 31
1000 1865s, November,		"	215 81
1000 10 40s,	"	"	93 31
1000 1865s, July,		"	173 31
1000 1867s,	"	"	173 31
1000 1868s,	"	"	173 31

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

3 16 1m4p PHILADELPHIA.

DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia,

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., N. Y.

DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris,

Bankers and Dealers in U. S. Bonds.

Parties going abroad can make all their financial arrangements with us, and procure Letters of Credit available in all parts of Europe.

Drafts for Sale on England, Ireland, France, Germany, Etc. [3 10 12trp

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON, HATTER,

No. 430 CHESNUT Street, Next Door to Post Office,

Is now prepared to offer to Gentlemen of Philadelphia and vicinity, DRESS HATS FOR SPRING, in new patterns of rare elegance, and of materials and workmanship unsurpassed. Best quality, $6; Fine quality, $7.

Each quality will be provided, if desired, with his patent, easy-fitting ventilating and perspiration-proof attachment.

The styles of the best London Hatters will be reproduced, and all English peculiarities accurately exhibited. The price of these facsimiles will be $10. A call of inspection is respectfully solicited. 3 11 9trp

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 15 6mp

HARDWARE.

(ESTABLISHED 1830.)

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

Great Reductions in Price of Hardware.

Immense Bargains!!!

HENRY L. ELDER & SON,

No. 1321 MARKET Street.

5000 dozen 1¼ inch Frame Pulleys, in lots, 36 cents per dozen.
3000 sets Shutter Hinges, complete in lots, 75 cents per set.
370 Single Iron Jack Planes, 75 cents each.
2000 dozen Butts, at less than manufacturers' prices.
2700 kegs Nails, $5 per keg, of the following brands—
ANCHOR!
JUNIATA!!
DUNCANSON!!!
An large assortment of HARDWARE at very low prices. 3 2 tuthsm4p

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1026 CHESNUT Street. 3 1 1m

BRADBURY'S AND OTHER PIANOS, Taylor & Farley Organs, only at WILLIAM G. FISCHER'S, No. 1018 ARCH St. 3 6 1m

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 25 No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. 2 22 WAREROOMS, No. 910 ARCH Street

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 16, 1869.

The noble institution known as the Sunday night concert is by no means on the wane. At first Steinway Hall was alone in its glory in this respect; then Irving Hall began to lift up its head and tune its instruments; finally, the classic Tammany has sounded its horn and proclaimed itself in advertisements regardless of expense. The history of these Sunday concerts forms a whole chapter in the biography of art. The resources adopted by their originators are of not a very startling description. Worn-out concert singers, opera singers long ago retired from the operatic stage, and sunk into the shades of music teaching, rambling Bohemian choruses, picked out from the nomadic remnants of Italian opera, musical monstrosities, and infant warblers, altar boys from Episcopal churches, and specialties looming up from the scum of slums and music halls—these are a few of the varieties which form the attractions of the Sunday concerts. When the fall and winter season commenced, Madame Gazzaniga appeared for five or six consecutive Sundays, but the public not appearing to appreciate the privilege of paying one dollar a head for listening to a worn-out voice, Madame Gazzaniga withdrew, and the price of admission was lowered by over half. Since then the Steinway concerts have got on as they could, sometimes being sandwiched with amateur readings and recitations, as mildly meritorious as such performances usually are. The crowning glories of the Sunday concert season, however, were exhibited last Sunday evening at the Tammany. It was a jubilant affair. The Italian opera chorus was announced to appear, and some few of them did appear, and constituted the best part of the entertainment. There was a Bashan-bull tenor who executed some solos, but I object to capital punishment, and think there ought to be a law against public executions like that. The members of the orchestra meanwhile played "tag" and "hunkadee" with one another by means of their various instruments, and made frantic efforts to catch up with one another and come in all together at the finale. The audience was of that illegitimate character which stamps matinee audiences of a Saturday. There was the man-about town ogling the fancy woman; there was the embryo thief gloating on the gambler's diamonded finger; there was the novel assemblage of hard-eyed women, with brazen relentless brows, and heavy-moustached men with gaudy scarfs and neckties, and of a "pursy" rotundity of figure. The aroma of fast life pervaded everything.

Certain owners of property along Broadway have begun to tremble under the impression that an Arcade Railroad is soon to be begun along that thoroughfare, which means that the whole length of Broadway is to be dug out to a depth of seventeen feet, the space to be roofed over and lined with a double railroad track. If it is at all likely that the Legislature will charter a bill for a railway of this kind, what a pity that more than half a million of dollars has already been laid out in repaving Broadway! The pavers have been hard at work ever since last summer, and now it seems (if the report be true) that all they have done is to be undone.

Well, there was an underground railroad chartered last year, and that fell through because there was not enough money to put it through. Now if any one railroad is more expensive than another, that one is the Arcade Railroad; and the question not unnaturally occurs, if a less expensive one was not to be thought of, what are the chances for a more expensive one? Broadway, besides, is a street that has some few gas-pipes and water-pipes in it, so that the benefits to be derived from the proposed railroad ought to be very great to overbalance the inconveniences and expense incurred in its construction.

Captain John S. Young, of the New York detective police, yesterday handed in his resignation. He felt compelled to do this because of the recent action of the Police Commissioners in requesting him to hand over to them all sums received by him as rewards since the first of January. The cause of the proceeding was Captain Young's reception of $15,000 from the detective firm of Smith, Peirson & West, in Baltimore, for services rendered by him to them in the capture of Weaver and McQuade, two of the parties who recently robbed the New Windsor Bank, Maryland, of $120,000 in United States and Pacific Railroad bonds. The Commissioners found occasion to make the request on Captain Young's refusal to hand over to one of his employes, named Irving, a certain sum which Irving claims as his due. When Young engaged this man he agreed to pay him $100 for his one day's work, but he was five times better than his word, and paid him $500. Irving conceiving, in a streak of impecunious ambition, that he and his principal ought to proceed on the rule of "share and share alike," turned up his nose at the insignificant $500, and laid the case, such as it was, before the Commissioners, who hold sinecures, and, as a matter of course, make every one else's position as hard as possible. In losing Captain Young the detective force has lost a good man. He has the look of a detective about him. The burglar, the sneak-thief, the confidence man, the sinner in secret—whose only difference from detected criminals is that he is not found out yet, know afar off the "cut" of Captain Young's "jib." That florid complexion, those sharp blue eyes, those trim-set sandy whiskers, the bluff to-the-point manner, that Henry, the-Eighth *ensemble*, are not easily forgotten when one has once been familiar with them.

When one remembers the number of boys between twelve and sixteen years old that are employed as errand boys, cash boys, etc., and the wretched salaries which some young men much older than sixteen receive, one philanthropically longs for a Peabody who shall take an interest in the adolescential of an immense city like New York, and provide them with the means for "rational amusement" (on the Henry Ward Beecher plan) for the evening. There are at least between 20,000 and 25,000 boys in New York who attend no school, and whose wages, varying from $3 to $5, are presumed to pay all their expenses. They are boys elevated by several degrees above the Parisian *gamin*. Thousands of them belong to irreproachable parents, and such are in the main safely provided for in the evenings, no matter how poor the home may be in which they live. The remaining thousands, however, are drifting on into shiftless and thriftless, if not actually criminal, men. Their wages are very dispropportionate to the responsible positions they hold, for any position the holder of which is entrusted with the care of sums varying from $5000 to $50,000, involves more or less responsibility. Yet in spite of these humble wages and of the poor circumstances of the boys' parents, go where you will, almost, you are sure of finding some specimens of this sphere of boyhood. You see them at matinees and Sunday concerts. They adorn the cafes and the theatres. They all but monopolize billiard and lager-beer saloons, and not a few upon whom the precocity of whiskers has begun to manifest itself are the objects of the "roper in's" tender attentions. The boy of the period demands amusement, and in providing it for himself ransacks his master's till.

Petit and Charriere (not Carrier) are the two *opera bouffe* singers who suffered such agonies from nostalgia that they became oblivious alike of character and creditor, and took French leave (being bound for Havre) last Tuesday. Miss Effie Germon and Mr. Owen Marlowe appeared at Wallack's in *School*. Both have good parts, Miss Euphemia enacting the heroine, and giving more of the audience reason to be inconsolable at Miss Rose Eytinge's not putting in an appearance. Miss Kellogg foists *Faust* upon us for the last time this evening. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Janauschek as "Mary Stuart."

Fraulein Fanny Janauschek, with her company of German artists, commenced a brief season last evening at the Academy of Music, and appeared in Schiller's fine tragedy of *Mary Stuart*. An audience that would have seemed large at any of the theatres was in attendance, and the actress was applauded with much enthusiasm throughout the performance. Janauschek is an artist that must be seen often to be thoroughly appreciated. She has a noble style of acting; a little rugged perhaps it may appear at first, especially when compared with the finely polished efforts of Ristori, but its intrinsic merits and true artistic qualities grow more apparent upon acquaintance, and as it is studied and understood. She does not give that fine shading and delicate characterization that distinguished Ristori, but there is a fervor and a passionate earnestness in all her personations that appeal in the strongest manner to the sympathies and feelings of her auditors.

Schiller's *Mary Stuart* is a fascinating poem for the closet, and the character of the unfortunate Scottish queen is a carefully elaborated and most poetical conception. In representation, however, the want of action in the drama is a defect of no little moment; and the long speeches in which it abounds are more suitable for elocutionary exercises than for legitimate acting. In spite of these defects, however, the tragedy has held its place upon the stage, and the character of "Mary Stuart" has been a favorite with such artists as Rachel and Ristori, while it has been, and probably always will be, one of the leading *roles* with the best actresses on the German stage. Our playgoers have had opportunities within the past two or three years to see this part attempted by Ristori, Mrs. Lander, Mrs. Bowers, and Janauschek. Each of these artists interprets it somewhat differently, and each has particular excellences.

Janauschek, by her vigor and energy, to a great extent supplies the action which is lacking in the play itself—at least makes it less apparent; and in this manner she produces a more decided effect upon the audience. In the whole of the somewhat tedious scenes of the first act, she was admirable last evening, while the famous quarrel scene, in the third act, which it is so easy to make a mere vulgar scolding match, she managed with such true dignity and genuine passion as to give it all the grand effect that the author designed. Janauschek is supported by a competent company, in some respects superior to the one she had with her when she last visited this city. Fraulein Siegmann, who sustained the part of "Queen Elizabeth," is a capable actress, but not equal to Fraulein Singer, an artist of remarkably fine abilities and culture, who first appeared in it here as a support to Janauschek.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH *Much Ado About Nothing* will be performed this evening.

On Friday Miss Lizzie Price will have a benefit, and on Saturday Mr. Mackay will present his claims for the favor of the public.

On Monday the new comedy by a member of the Philadelphia Bar, entitled *Women Rule*, will be performed for the first time.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear this evening in Brougham's Irish drama of *The Emerald Ring*.

On Monday Burnard's burlesque of *Ixion* will be produced by the London burlesque combination, consisting of Mr. Felix Rogers, Miss Lizzie Willmore, and Miss Jennie Willmore.

AT THE CHESNUT C. D. Hess & Co.'s burlesque company will appear in Brough's extravaganza of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold*. This piece it is promised will be put upon the stage in handsome style, with elegant costumes, appointments, etc. A number of interesting features will be introduced, including the Leon Brothers, Breban's Swiss Bell Ringers, Hernandez, cowbell ringers, etc. etc. The cast will embrace such artists as Mrs. J. A. Oates, Miss Fanny Stockton, Miss Kate Putnam, Miss Emma Wilmot, Miss Georgia Telbin, Messrs. J. Johnson, J. G. Burnett, M. W. Fisk, C. A. McManus, and others.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Fraulein Fanny Janauschek and her German troupe will appear this evening in the drama of *Marianne; or the Woman of the People*.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the Japanese troupe will appear this evening in some of their most interesting feats.

AT THE AMERICAN a fine miscellaneous entertainment will be given this evening.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S CONCERT.—The third grand concert of the Philharmonic Society, which was given on Saturday evening at the Academy of Music, was in many respects the best of the season. The programme was excellent, and the orchestral forces were in good training. A large audience was in attendance, and the applause was hearty throughout. The chief feature was Beethoven's "Pastorale Symphony," a wonderfully fine composition, which was rendered by the orchestra in such a manner as to excite the enthusiasm of the audience. Mendelssohn's overture, "Meerstille," was also given in excellent style. The performances of Mr. S. B. Mills, of New York, on the Weber grand piano, were much applauded. His playing of Chopin's Concerto in E minor, with orchestral accompaniment, and the "Hungarian Gipsy Melody" was entitled to warm commendation. One great deficiency of the previous concerts of the Philharmonic Society was the absence of any vocalism, as a relief to the long instrumental programme. This deficiency was supplied on Saturday evening by the Young Maennerchor Society, who sang Stoeh's chorus of "Gruen" in admirable style, and the audience were so well pleased that doubtless this feature will be repeated in future entertainments.

The Philharmonic Society should receive the liberal support of our music-loving citizens. It is composed of gentlemen who are enthusiastic in their profession, and their efforts to cultivate a taste for the best music, by giving the best compositions of the best composers in the very best styles, are worthy of all encouragement. A decided improvement has been perceptible at each succeeding concert given by the Society, and those to be given in the future can be looked forward to by lovers of good music with every assurance that they will be up to the highest mark of excellence.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall to-morrow afternoon.

JOHANNA AND WILLIE HESS, the juvenile musicians, will give a vocal and instrumental concert at Musical Fund Hall on Wednesday evening, March 24.

JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq., will deliver his lecture on "Circumstances," at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening next. The sale of seats will commence to-morrow.

J. LESLIE GOSSIN, Esq., assisted by Mr. F. A. Gossin, will give a reading from Shakespeare on Thursday evening next, for the benefit of the Children's Home, Lancaster.

CITY ITEMS.

SPRING OVERCOATS.—*A fine assortment, unequalled by any in Philadelphia, in style, make, and fit, at prices ranging from $6 upwards. Call and examine.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA. AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT STREET. Still further reduction in prices of goods.
WHITE FRENCH CHINA Breakfast, Dining, Dessert, and Tea Sets 231 pieces, $52.
WHITE FRENCH CHINA Dinner Sets, 150 pieces, $37.
WHITE STONE CHINA Dinner Sets, 71 pieces, $15.
WHITE STONE CHINA Chamber Sets $3.
25 styles DECORATED DINNER SETS, of recent importation, all new designs, will be sold at prices to astonish the initiated.
WHITE FRENCH CHINA Dinner Plates, 9½ in.; per doz. $2
WHITE FRENCH CHINA Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces $1·25.
WHITE STONE CHINA Dinner Plates, 9½ in.; per doz. $1·50.
WHITE STONE CHINA Cups and Saucers, cups with handles, per set 12 pieces 75c.
CUT GLASS GOBLETS, per doz. $2·25.
Pressed and Blown " $1·50.
And all other Goods at equally low rates.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS' son has been honored by President Grant with the appointment of Assistant Private Secretary. This is, no doubt, in respect to the memory of his illustrious father, and at the same time a deserved compliment to a talented and worthy young man. This appointment gives perfect satisfaction to all. So does the new Spring Clothing made at CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s, No. 824 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FINEST GRADE OF CLOTHING at CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s, No. 824 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S[] Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SPRING OVERCOATS, $5 50.
Spring Overcoats, $6 50.
Spring Overcoats, $8 00.
Spring Overcoats, $10 00.
Spring Overcoats, $12 00.
Spring Overcoats, $15 00.
Spring Overcoats, $18 00.
Spring Overcoats, $20 00.
Spring Overcoats, $25 00.

As usual, the largest and best assortment of suits for men and boys, and custom department to make to order.

See our Sales Rooms,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

CARD.—Buyers at Wholesale ought not fail to examine our stock, which is fully as large as any Wholesale House.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

MARRIED.

FRANK—SCHLOSS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, March 9, 1869, by the Rev. Dr. Jastrow, Mr. HENRY E. FRANK to Miss ROSE L. SCHLOSS, both of Philadelphia. No cards.

SMITH—LODGE.—On March 9, at the Parsonage of Gloria Dei Church, by the Rev. Snyder B. Simms, Mr. CHARLES A. SMITH to Miss CLARA V. LODGE, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On the evening of the 13th instant, GEORGE B. ALLEN, in the 65th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Delaware county, Pa., on Fourth-day morning, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will meet at Media, the train leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 and West Chester at 8 A. M.

CAHILL.—On the 13th instant, MARY T., daughter of Michael and the late Margaret T. Cahill, in the 18th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 851 N. Eleventh street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

CARSON.—On the morning of the 15th instant, SARAH L., wife of Thomas Carson.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No 639 N. Nineteenth street, on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CLARK.—On Tuesday morning, the 16th instant, SARAH CLARK, aged 71 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Samuel C. Bunting, No. 3807 Walnut street, on Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

GRACE.—On the 15th instant, DEBORAH GRACE, widow of the late John Grace, in the 66th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 615 N. Seventh street, on Friday afternoon, March 19, at 2 o'clock.

McDEVITT.—On the 15th instant, DANIEL McDEVITT, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends, also Rev. Hugh McLaughlin Beneficial Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his cousin, Michael McDevitt, No. 1848 Richmond street, below William, on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock.

MARSHALL.—On the 14th instant, ELIZABETH M., wife of John Marshall, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 338 Borden street, below Wharton, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer Church for services and interment.

SHATTUCK.—On Tuesday, the 16th instant, CARRIE B., daughter of George and Caddie M. Shattuck, aged 5 weeks and 3days.

Funeral from the residence of her grandfather, Dr. Joseph T. Rowand, No. 317 Stevens street, Camden N. J., on Thursday, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock.

SHEARD.—At Frankford, suddenly, on the 14th instant, Mrs. MARY SHEARD, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 4140 Paul street, above Tacony, Frankford, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

VENNELL.—On March 12, EMILY G., wife of Isaac Vennell, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the American Assembly, No. 7, and Hope Encampment, No. 1, are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, Fishhouse Station, Stockton township, Camden county, N. J.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.
SEE ITS RATES AND PLANS BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE.
ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

AGENTS AND SOLICITORS
FOR LIFE INSURANCE,
AND ALL PERSONS CONTEMPLATING INSURANCE, WILL DO WELL TO SEE
Mr. H. G. WILSON, at the Office of the
PENN MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT Street,
1 16 stuth tf PHILADELPHIA.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
3 4thstu1y E. S. EARLEY.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandell's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. 3 6stuth6m

$15,000 TRUST FUNDS TO INVEST in a first-class mortgage of city property.
S. KINGSTON McCAY,
No. 240 WALNUT Street.
3 11 6t*

DRY GOODS.
MOURNING GOODS.
EVERY VARIETY FOR SPRING.
WE MAKE THIS CLASS OF GOODS
A SPECIALTY.
PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 South NINTH Street,
3 6 stuthtf 4p PHILADELPHIA.

1869. CENTRAL 1869.
CLOTH EMPORIUM.
Men's Coatings, Fancy Cassimeres, Black Cloths, Black Doeskins, Boys' Goods,
Ladies' Cloakings, Mixed Cloths, Plain Cloths, Fancy Cloths, Opera Cloths.
Spring Weight Velveteens, Super Quality.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER respectfully announce that during the season now opening they propose to offer the largest stock and most attractive assortment of all kinds of Cloths that they have ever offered. Being determined to make our house the Central Emporium for this description of goods, we have collected for the present season every desirable style and make of Cloths that the market presents for
Ladies', Men's, and Boys' Wear.
Our stock of Ladies' Cloakings in particular is very extensive, and bought at the manufacturers' lowest *cash* rates. It will be to the interest of all who intend to buy this kind of goods during the coming season to call on us, as we offer by far the largest assortment to be found, and at prices that cannot be surpassed anywhere.
We invite dealers, both city and country, to examine our stock, as our prices are as low as the same goods can be sold in whole packages by any wholesale house, while we offer many styles that are confined exclusively to ourselves.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL CLOTH EMPORIUM,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 N. EIGHTH Street,
OPENS THIS MORNING
50 PIECES STRIPE POPLINS FOR SUITS, ONLY 37½c.
ELEGANT CHENE MOHAIRS, FOR SUITS.
BLACK ALPACA POPLINS, AN AUCTION BARGAIN.
PIQUES. PIQUES. PIQUES. PIQUES.
2000 YARDS OF HANDSOME PIQUES—CHEAP.
Will open this morning, the cheapest stock of Towels and Table Linen in the city,
AT WISHAM'S CHEAP STORE,
EIGHTH STREET EMPORIUM FOR
BLACK SILKS.
BEING DETERMINED TO MAINTAIN OUR REPUTATION FOR SELLING THE CHEAPEST BLACK SILKS, WILL OPEN THIS MORNING HEAVY GROS GRAIN AT $2. EXTRA HEAVY AT $2 25, $2·50, $2 75, $3, $3 50, $4,
AT WISHAM'S, No. 7 N. EIGHTH Street.
A CARD TO THE LADIES.
ONE CASE JAPANESE SILKS, THE NEW MATERIAL FOR DRESSES AND SUITS FOR THE SPRING OF 1869, PRICE $1 50; WORTH $2.
ALL THE ABOVE AT
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
CHEAP STORE,
3 6stuth6t NO. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET.

WHITE OPERA CLOAKINGS.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. Corner of NINTH and MARKET.
Ladies' Cloakings.
Black Broadcloths.
Fine Cassimeres.
Good Tweeds, 75 cents.
Water-proofs, $1 up.
A Magnificent Stock of Woollens, Medium to Finest Qualities, of the right kinds at the right prices.
We invite buyers to examine them. 1 7 fsm

1869.
(OPENED IN 1863, MARCH 10)
Central Location.
Large Well Lighted Store.
A Good Class of Goods.
The Lowest Possible Prices.
Established on Fair Business Principles.
Polite and Attentive Assistants.
Where the above *cardinal points* are *true* and *strictly observed*, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, *success* and *prosperity* are *certain*.
SUCH IS OUR EXPERIENCE.
We have now open a magnificent stock of Seasonable and Desirable
Silks and Dress Goods,
Cassimeres and Cloths,
Linens, White Goods,
Domestics, Etc. Etc.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 48 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 23 6m

OLD FRANKLIN HALL CLOTHING
EMPORIUM.
PAINTER, READ & ELDREDGE,
No. 321 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE REOPENED, SINCE THE RECENT FIRE
An Entire New and Fresh Stock
OF
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Which they are Selling at very
REDUCED PRICES.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.'S
MOURNING DEPARTMENT
Includes every variety of Textures for persons wearing BLACK, from the DEEPEST MOURNING to BLACK GOODS used as Walking Dresses.
BLACK GRENADINE BAREGES, all widths,
CAMEL'S HAIR BAREGES, do.
HERNANI BAREGES, do.
TAMISE BAREGES, do.
BATTISTE LAINE,
MOHAIR TAMISE, a New Article,
RAZ DE ST. CYR,
AND A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.
All these Goods have been selected with the greatest care from the most celebrated and reliable makers, and we have marked them at the LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES.
Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT Street,
ABOVE BROAD
DRESS GOODS.
WE NOW OFFER THE LARGEST IMPORTATION WE HAVE EVER MADE, AND EMBRACING
All the Novelties for the Season.
THE FINEST TEXTURES PRODUCED BY THE BEST LOOMS OF EUROPE DOWN TO
Goods for the Popular Trade,
AND AT
POPULAR PRICES.
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT Street,
ABOVE BROAD. 3 13 3t

GROCERIES, ETC.
SMOKED SALMON.
JUST RECEIVED, A FRESH INVOICE
OF
SALMON,
FRESH SMOKED.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
tuths PHILADELPHIA.

FERTILIZERS.
FOR LAWNS, GARDENS, GREEN HOUSES AND FARMS.
BAUGH'S
RAW-BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME will be found a powerful MANURE.
It is prompt in its action; it contains the seeds of no pestiferous weeds, and will produce luxuriant growth of Grass, Flowers, Strawberries, and all Garden Vegetables and Plants.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf or the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Send your address and procure free, "Journal of the Farm."
BAUGH & SONS,
No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue.
This Fertilizer can be had of all Agricultural Dealers in city or country. 3 2 tuthsam

AGRICULTURAL.
PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by
T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
3 3 tf Delanco, N. J.

COLLARS.
THE NEW EXTRA HEAVY
GARROTE COLLAR,
ZICI,
IS NOW READY.
NAME AND LABEL COPYRIGHTED.
KEYSTONE COLLAR COMPANY,
3 13 sw3t No. 627 CHESNUT Street.

BOARDING.
AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 2 15 tf

WANTS.
WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call or address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 18 No. 600 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 2 6 3m

CIGARS.
HAVANA CIGARS.
Fresh lots imported by every steamer, viz.: Partagas; Cabanas; Cabargas; Comerciante; Murias; Upmann; Ramillieter; Espanola; Figaro, etc., comprising a splendid assortment of sizes, offered at low prices.
Also, continue manufacturing the cigars so well and favorably known under our copyrighted, standard brands of
"MARIANA RITA." "FRA DIAVOLO."
"FLEUR DE LYS." "LOUIS D'OR."
Great variety of sizes, good quality at low cost.
Call and examine or send for samples.
S. FUGUET & SONS,
IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS,
2 27 tfrp No. 229 S. FRONT STREET.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.
EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street.
LOOKING GLASSES,
OIL PAINTINGS,
PICTURE FRAMES,
FINE ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
12 31 thstu2m5p No. 816 CHESNUT Street.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, ETC.
HOVER'S PATENT
Combination Sofa Bed
is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.
Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.
H. F. HOVER,
Owner and Sole Manufacturer,
1 26 tathsam No. 120 SOUTH SECOND Street.

THE TOWER OF LONDON.

In addition to those which we have already published, we make the following extracts from Mr. W. Hepworth Dixon's new work, "Her Majesty's Tower."

Edmund and Arthur Pole.

In the summer of 1562, when Queen Elizabeth was in the prime of her youth and beauty, an astrologer named Prestal, pretending that he had cast her horoscope, affirmed that she would die in the following spring, when her crown would devolve by right on Mary, ex-Queen of France and reigning Queen of Scots. When Edmund and Arthur Pole (nephews of Cardinal Pole) heard of this prophecy, they thought it would beseem them, as members of the royal family, to prepare for the coming-in of Mary by raising a body of troops and throwing them into Wales. Mary was young, and a widow; and some one whispered to these poor boys that she might marry Edmund, who would then become king, and make his brother Arthur Duke of Clarence.

Burghley seized them at the Dolphin Tavern, on Bankside, near the Globe playhouse, as they were going to take boat for Flanders. Carried before the Council, they protested that they had never sought their sovereign's life; that they had never dreamt of laying hands upon her crown; that their aim, however wrong, had been confined to bringing in the true heir when her throne was vacant. But their name was against them: a jury found them guilty of high treason; and a judge condemned them to die a traitor's death.

Edmund was barely twenty, Arthur about thirty, when they were captured at Bankside. Their youth, and perhaps their folly, pleaded for them with the Queen, who had never yet signed a warrant for any political offender's death. She left the two brothers the consolation of each other's society in the Beauchamp tower; Edmund sleeping in the upper, and Arthur in the lower room. Each has left tracings on the wall; the sadder, as I think, those of the younger and more innocent boy.

In the first year of his imprisonment the young Plantagenet wrote in the stone:—

DIO SEMIN
IN LACHRIMIS IN
EXULTATIONE MEIER.
Æ. 21. E. POOLE,
1562.

Six years later there is a second inscription, now illegible, from his hands. Half way down the winding stair, in a narrow slit through the masonry, he must have sat very often, with the gay life of the river spread out before him, the ships coming up and going down, the horsemen with their swords and plumes, the children playing on the bank, the country folks staring at the lions, and a little farther off the processions on the bridge. From his seat on the stairs he could see the fatal spot near St. Mary's Church, where, tempted by the lying astrologer, he was taking boat for Flanders when seized by Burghley's men. Unhappy youth! Yet he was less unhappy in the Tower than he might have been elsewhere. He might have been married to Mary; he might have perished as his cousin Darnley perished, in some Kirk or Field. Even in the Beauchamp tower he was luckier than many other princes of his race. His great-grandsire, the Duke of Clarence, had been drowned in the Boyer tower; his grandmother, Margaret of Salisbury, had been hacked to pieces on Tower Green; his father had been executed on Tower Hill. Compared with the most of his race—who inherited the curse of his royal blood—his fate was mild; since he fell into trouble in that golden time of Elizabeth's reign, when the land was free from any stain of blood. As in the upper room, so on the staircase, he has left two records of his long imprisonment. In the slit, through which he could see the ships, the river, and the bridge, the church of St. Mary's and the playhouse at Bankside, he has twice inscribed his name.

Arthur also left inscriptions on the wall; inscriptions rich in wisdom and resignation. To wit:—

IHS
A PASSAGE PERILLUS
MAKETH A PORTE
PLEASANT
A D 1568
ARTHUR POOLE
Æ SUE 37
A P.

The two princes pined and died in the Tower, when their ashes were laid in St. Peter's Church.

The Princess Margaret.

Margaret's career as a princess living at the English court may be divided into two parts:—The first parts records her love affairs until her marriage with her kinsman, Matthew, Earl of Lennox; the second part records the intrigues which led her son, Lord Darnley, to the consort-crown of Scotland, and ended with his murder at the Kirk of Field.

When Margaret came to London, at the age of fourteen, she lived with her aunt Mary Tudor, Queen of France, who, like her own mother, the Queen of Scots, had married again for love. Thence she went to Beaulieu, the house of her cousin Mary, until the birth of Elizabeth, when the King, her uncle, gave her a regular place at court as first lady of honor to his infant child. She was then eighteen. Like all the ladies of her kin, she was apt to fall in love. While she was yet a girl, some passages between her and Murray had alarmed her friends; and when she met in the house of Anne Boleyn the young and handsome Lord Thomas Howard, she set the court in a flutter by her open preference for this kinsman of the Queen. Howard was encouraged by Anne to press his suit, and Margaret, in her lightsome mood, was very soon tempted into plighting her troth to the man she loved.

That act of devotion cost Lord Thomas Howard his liberty and life. The young lady stood too near the throne for any man to dream of asking her hand, unless with the King's consent to woo and wed. Henry was much perplexed about his crown. His daughter Mary had been tainted in her birth. In no long time his second daughter was to fall under the same dark stain. He had no son; and, in the absence of heirs, his crown would go to the children of his elder sister, the Queen of Scots. These children were James the Fifth and this Princess Margaret. James was barred by the Alien act, so that Margaret was in fact the King's lawful heir. Had Henry died before his son was born, Margaret would have been called to the throne.

The settlement in life of such a lady was a state affair of hardly less moment than the marriage of Henry himself. When, therefore, the King heard of a contract having been made by Lord Thomas with the young princess, he gave instant order to have the offender quickly seized and safely lodged. Short work was made with him. A bill of attainder passed; and Howard, condemned to die for his love, was left to linger out his life in the Tower, where he slowly pined to death—dying, if his noble kinsman, the poet Surrey, may be credited, for the love of his betrothed.

The Princess Margaret was sent to the convent at Sion, on the Thames, where she was placed under the special care of the lady abbess, with instructions that she should be allowed to walk in the garden by the river side, though in other things she was still to be considered as the King's prisoner rather than his niece.

To this affair of Howard and Princess Margaret we owe the first royal Marriage Act, which made it treason for any man to marry, unless with the king's consent, given under the great seal, any daughter, sister, aunt or niece of the reigning prince.

By and by the Princess found a fresh adorer in Charles, a son of Lord William Howard; but this affair was less grave, since the lovers exchanged kisses only, and no troth was plighted on the lady's side. Yet Henry thought it well to send Cranmer to his niece with a view to dissuade her from playing, as it were, with fire. Then rose the question as to how a Tudor girl could be hindered from falling into love? Only one way was known; and by good advice this way was followed by the king. At the age of thirty she was given in wedlock to her kinsman Matthew, fourth Earl of Lennox—a man who not only loved her well, but, as a partisan of England, seemed likely to prevent her feet from straying into dangerous ways. So ended, in a happy marriage, the first stage of Princess Margaret's life.

To the Earl of Lennox she bore two sons, Henry and Charles, princes of the blood royal, who were recognized and educated at the English court. King Henry bestowed on his niece that abbey of Jervaulx in which Adam Sedburgh had reared his horses and made his cheese.

Unhappily, Margaret and Elizabeth were not good friends, and when Elizabeth came to the throne the princess fell out of favor. Many things divided them—some personal, others political. Margaret is said to have done a wrong to the princess when a girl which the Queen could not forget—put some slur upon her title; a slur which, coming from a woman whose father and mother were described in a papal brief as having never been married at all, the proud girl could not stomach. Margaret was a pretender also; a pretender backed by a large and turbulent party. She was a Catholic, like her niece the Queen of Scots. Her husband was a Catholic; and her sons, Henry and Charles, had been secretly brought up in their mother's faith. Thus the Catholic gentry reaped the large benefit of having a race of English princes on their side. Lord Darnley, the elder boy, was from his cradle the hope and boast of an army of fanatics strong enough to cause the Queen much trouble, since it was reckoned by very shrewd heads to comprise two out of every three country squires rich enough to hold commissions in the peace.

While these princes were yet boys, they were left in peace; but as they grew in years their mother Margaret began to dream of a crown for her elder son. Lennox adopted her ideas. Their hope was to march Lord Darnley with his cousin, the Queen of Scots; a project which they knew that the Queen of England would never brook; but which they trusted by craft and daring to bring about even though it should drive her wild with rage.

Knowing Lord Darnley and the Queen of Scots, Elizabeth felt that this boy of nineteen was no husband for this widow of twenty-three. Boding evil of every kind from such a match, she set her face against it, even though she could not punish either the reckless boy or the wilful queen. Lennox pressed his suit. Darnley made a friend of Rizzio; and Mary, in face of the remonstrance of her brother Murray, the best man in her court, gave her hand to the youth who, of all her suitors, was the most objectionable in English eyes.

When news of their private marriage, which took place in Rizzio's chamber, reached London, the Queen could not believe it. Then came the public rite, the revolt of Murray, and the thousand troubles which followed in their train. More than once the thought of sending an army across the border came into Elizabeth's mind; but the Queen controlled her temper, and left the Scottish drama to end in its own dark way.

Margaret's confinement in the Tower, though close, was far from being harsh. The best rooms in the Lieutenant's house were given up to her use and that of her attendants, and were furnished anew with arras, tables, stools, and plate. A firepan was put in her room, which was supplied with ewers and drinking-cups becoming her estate. Two ladies, a maid, one gentleman, and a yeoman were received in her train and lodged at the public cost in the Lieutenant's house.

In this state the daughter of Queen Margaret lay in the Tower. News came to her from her son. She heard of the private marriage in Rizzio's room; of that scene in the kirk where Knox inveighed against the rule of women and boys; of the flight of Murray; of the quarrels of Darnley and Mary; of the murder of Rizzio; of the ominous reconciliation of Murray and the Queen; and of the perilous situation of that son for whom she was enduring her sharp restraint. Few rays of comfort ever reached her cell. Lennox neglected, Darnley forgot her. Of course, she found her situation bad. Her rooms were small, her means were scant. When her cries reached the throne, Elizabeth sent her Lord Treasurer, the Marquis of Winchester, to look into her case and make things straight, if the royal lady would show him the way to do it. Margaret would not help the Marquis. In truth, her case was not one to be met by a few honeyed words and a few trifling cares. Her misery was that she had married a faithless husband, that she had borne a faithless son, that she was made the pledge of an unpopular cause.

Then came the blow which was to end their strife. Darnley was murdered at the Kirk of Field, the victim of his beautiful and perdidous wife. On this news reaching London, the Queen sent down to her lieutenant, and set her captive free. All the evil she had feared was come to pass; and though she could never love her cousin, she would not add the misery of confinement to the agonies of a breaking heart.

After Queen Mary had been driven out of her kingdom, and Murray had been shot, Lennox was appointed Regent. Like Murray, he fell by an assassin's hand. Margaret, who stayed in London, sank into poverty and obscurity; only broken by fresh troubles in the marriage of her second son, Charles, to Elizabeth Cavendish. She died at last so poor, that her funeral had to be conducted at the Queen's expense; when she was borne in a state procession to the great abbey where she lies among the kings and princes of her race.

When the princess died, her elder son's only child, James Stuart, was a young man; her younger son's only child, Arabella Stuart, was a little girl. The boy, a dull fellow, was to wear the English crown; the girl, a fair, bright creature, was to be one of that dull boy's captives in the Tower.

Musical Notes.

—Madame Lucca has reappeared in Berlin, as "Zerlina," Herr Betz assuming the character of "Don Juan."

—Herr Wagner's *Meistersänger* has been brought out in Carlsruhe—it would seem with extraordinary success.

—Herr Oscar Paul, editor of the *Tonhalle*, has been appointed Professor of the History of Music in the Leipsic Conservatoire, in the room of the late Brendel.

—The Rossini celebration at Pesaro is not to take place before August next. Cherubini's *Requiem*, the very finest in being, and "The Swan's" *Stabat Mater*, are to be performed.

—Various Italian journals, which, however, are not to be implicitly trusted, speak favorably of *Penelope*, a new *opera giocosa*, by Signor Rota, recently brought out at the Teatro Comunale of Trieste.

—Rossini left three millions of francs. An Italian paper states that according to a codicil found after the will, the city of Pesaro is entitled immediately to all the composer's property in Italy on condition that fifty per cent. of it is paid to the widow.

—The programme of the next Lower Rhenish Festival, to take place at Whitsuntide at Düsseldorf, has been arranged. Handel's *Joshua* will occupy the first day; the second will be taken up by one of Bach's *Cantatas*, the second part of *The Seasons*, and Mendelssohn's *Lobgesang*; while the third day will be reserved for the solo performers. Among these will be Herr Joachim and his lady.

—The Abbé Liszt has been playing at Weimar, at a concert given in celebration of the birthday of Princess Marie. It is said that the eccentric pianist has brought from Rome a youth, named Camillo Giucci, who is endowed with extraordinary musical talent. It is a strange sign of the times that the Italian youth, a compatriot of Spontini, both having been born in the same district, has been placed in the Conservatoire of Munich to complete his education, under the guidance of Herr Hans von Bülow, a disciple of the wrong-headed author of *Lohengrin*.

—News of ceremonial performances in honor of Rossini continue to reach us. For instance, in Padua, a solemn mass to his memory has been performed, adapted from his own works by Signor Balbi. As a matter of curiosity, we note the source of each movement. The "Kyrie" was adapted to the "Cavatina" chorus, the beginning of the "Cantica dei morti" to the *burasca* of *Guillaume Tell*, the "Juste Judex ultionis" to the chorus of judges in "La Gazza Ladra," the "Ingemisco" to the "Quis est homo" of the *Stabat Mater*, the "Confutatis maledictis" to a chorus in *Semiramide*, the "Lacrymosa" to the finale "Qual mesto gemito" in the same opera, and the "Agnus Dei" to the prayer in *Mose* (!) Many of the above operatic selections are solemn enough, even for a funeral service; but if there is anything at all in the association of ideas, those called up in the minds of the hearers cannot have been altogether suitable to the church in which they were seated.

—Halévy's *Juive* has been played lately at La Fenice, in Venice, where *Don Sebastiano* is now being rehearsed. The *Athenæum* says:—"Neither of these operas is particularly lively, but still the constant variety in the *répertoire* of continental houses puts to shame our steady adherence to the same dull round of hackneyed works. It is interesting to note how many operas neglected by us are now being played in the different cities of the peninsula. At Padua they are playing *Giovanna d'Arco*, promised by Mr. Gye last year, but not produced; at the Carlo Felice of Genoa, *Poliuto*, known to us as *I Martiri*, is the opera, while Pacini's *Saffo* is being given at the small Teatro Doria of the same thriving city; at Reggio it is *I due Foscari*; at Turin the same opera, besides *La Contessa d'Amalfi*, and Signor Ricci's *Gli Esposti*; at Mantua, Signor Petrella's *Celinda*; at Ravenna, the same master's melodious *Ione*, founded on Lord Lytton's novel; while at the gigantic San Carlo, in Naples, *Parisina*, *La Straniera*, and Signor Mercadante's *Virginia* are being alternately played. The weakest of these works would be a relief from the monotony of our fare. But there is no chance of new operas being studied until we establish for that purpose a permanent theatre which shall be independent of our short fashionable season."

FOR THE LADIES.

REMOVAL
OF THE
TEMPLE OF FASHION.

Second Grand Opening of Spring Fashions,
MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1869.
For the better convenience of her patrons,
MRS. M. A. BINDER
Has Removed her Dress Trimmings and Paper Pattern Store.
To the N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

Where she will be happy to see her friends and customers. BRILLIANT NOVELTIES of SPECIAL INTEREST. Elegantly trimmed Paterns of latest, and most reliable styles for Ladies' and Children's Dresses in endless variety, plain and trimmed, many styles of which are manufactured on the premises, and cannot be found elsewhere, single, and in sets for dress makers and dealers wholesale and retail. MRS. BINDER flatters herself that her late novelties will not be surpassed by any giving her personal attention to all branches of her department. The acknowledged superiority, both as regards their reliability and designs, and the patronage extended to her, render comment unnecessary.

"A POSITIVE FACT."

Mrs. Binder has the finest assortment of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings in the city, at the lowest prices. Dress and Cloak Making; Dresses made so fit with ease and elegance. Orders executed at short notice. Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Ribbons, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, Fine Jewelry, and Fancy Goods. Pinking and Goffering. Cutting and Fitting. A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught; price, $2 50, with chart. Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. Do not forget our new location, N. W. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets 3 6 stuth3

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115.
LADIES' EMPORIUM,
No. 1115 CHESNUT St. (Girard Row).

Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city, in all the following lines:—
Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.
Cotrell, Satine, and James Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1 60 to $5.
33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.
14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2 50.
Shoulder Braces, Madam Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.
Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.
FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
52 Bartram & Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
REILLY'S
PENNSYLVANIA STATE
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

As the entire edition of the Pennsylvania State Business Directory for 1868-69 is exhausted, and the demand not yet supplied, it becomes necessary to commence the canvass for a new Directory at once.
A corps of competent men have been employed, and all who are duly authorized to represent me are furnished with a printed authority. All others claiming to represent me are SWINDLERS.
C. LESLIE REILLY,
3 13 3t No. 132 S THIRD Street.

PORTER & COATES
Have now open their New and Elegant
BOOK STORE,
In the Spacious Marble Building,
No. 822 CHESNUT Street,
With an entirely new and elegant stock of
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS.
Every Book will be sold RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES 3 11 rp

LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY TO THE ESTATE OF ELI S. BURNETT, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate will present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to the estate will please make payment to
JOHN W. SEXTON, No. 114 S. THIRD Street,
HANNAH K. BURNETT, No. 3915 CHESTNUT street. } Executors.
3 9 tu6t Philadelphia.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION TO THE Estate of Mrs LYDIA R. BAILEY, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and all having claims against the same will present them to
ELLEN M. BAILEY, Administratrix,
3 2 tu6t No. 26 N. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.

DYEING AND PRINTING.
ESTABLISHED 1819.
The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND,
No 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia; No. 98 DUANE Street, and 752 BROADWAY, New York

This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and the most improved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and FIGURE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.
GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE. [3 11 tu1m
NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 909 MARSHALL street, above Poplar. 1 25

FLOUR.
WM. B. THOMAS & CO.,
THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Sts.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
"PASTRY,"
"PREMIUM,"
"RED STONE.
AND
UNEQUALLED XXX BAKERS' FLOUR,
ALL [3 17 1m
Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,
NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,
2 19 1mrp East of Front street.

CARPETINGS.
CARPETINGS!—CARPETS!
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
Opposite Independence Hall, Philadelphia.
Spring Importation of Carpetings.
JUST ARRIVED AND IN STORE,
FRENCH CHENILLE, AXMINSTER, AND ROYAL WILTON,
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS AND TAPESTRIES, Newest Designs, 6 4 and 3-4 wide.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS of all the best makes; also, with Border to match, for Halls and Stairs.
THREE-PLIES and INGRAINS, VENETIANS for Halls and Stairs; DRUGGETS, RUGS, Etc.
Cocoa Mattings, Fresh Canton Mattings,
ALL WIDTHS.
English and American Oil Cloths.
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
3 11 thstu3mrp Opposite Independence Hall.

SPRING—1869.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH Street.
We are now receiving a very large stock of NEW GOODS for
SPRING SALES,
Embracing all the new styles of
CARPETINGS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
3 11 tfrp ETC, ETC.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
REMOVAL.
A. B. WARDEN,
IMPORTER OF
Watches, Diamonds & Jewelry,
Has Removed from the S. E. Corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to
No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN BEST MANNER. 3 11 thstu3

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
3 29 PHILADELPHIA.

WM. B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 2 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COIN AND 18 KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND,
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Jewellers,
rp NO. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

ROOFING.
READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 3 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS" No. 1238 MARKET Street. Every description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 2 23 3m

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Asphalte Slate and warranted for ten years. HAMILTON & COOPER,
3 10 3m No. 45 S. TENTH Street,

INSURANCE.
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	128,594 00
50,00	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Phila and Southern Mail Steam. Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325 25 Cost, $1,093,604 26.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	$22,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank $116 150 08	
	Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. [10 6

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
Richard D. Wood,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 1

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled, 1 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. S. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 1 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$200,000
Cash Assets January 1, 1869.....479,283 21

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 No. 107 South THIRD Street, Philada.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. 3 3

INSURANCE.
1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT Street.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1 081 538 70
PREMIUMS	1,195,833 43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.
Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales.	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
WM. GREEN, Assistant Secretary. 39

MEDICAL.
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at
No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 22 stuthly BELOW MARKET.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS.
All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS M. D., No. 1926 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured.
Reference given at our office. 2 23 1m

PATENTS.
PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,
(Entrance on FOURTH Street).
FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
Solicitor of Patents.
Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circular on Patents. 3 5 smth3

PATENT OFFICE.
Patents Procured in the United States and Europe.
Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to Inventors can be had on application. Models made secretly. C. H. EVANS,
3 4 thstu] N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
No. 119 South FOURTH St., Philadelphia,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
No. SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 3 1 1m*

PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.
EDWARD BROWN,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
3 13 stuth3m No. 311 WALNUT Street.

PATENTS.—WIEDERSHEIM & CO., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS,
400 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
468 7TH STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C. 2 15 3m

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY.
JAMES B. SMITH & CO.,
BLANK BOOK
MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 27 South SEVENTH Street,
3 15 fmw3m] PHILADELPHIA.
STATIONERS.

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE.
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE.
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufactories. 2 16 mw

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received "Virginia Graham, the Spy of the Grand Army," by Justin Jones. This is one of Loring's Railroad Library series, and it will serve to while away the tedious hours of journey, or to amuse the leisure of the stay-at-home reader. As it purports, it is a story of the Rebellion, and is filled with the exciting incidents of battles, marches, sieges, and camp life. As is proper, the romance of war is relieved by not a little love-making, and the matrimonial conclusion is as felicitous as could be desired.

From the same house we have received "Griffith Gaunt," published by Fields, Osgood & Co. This is a cheap edition of Charles Reade's popular novel. It is well printed on good paper, and has several of the original illustrations. Price, 25 cents.

—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us "Frost's Book of Tableaux," published by Dick & Fitzgerald, New York. This little volume gives exact directions for getting up tableaux vivants of every description, including moving tableaux, charades in tableaux, Mother Goose and fairy tale tableaux, and also shadow acts and pantomimes. Clear and explicit directions are given for arranging the stage, costuming the characters, and forming appropriate groups, and the work will be of great service to those who wish to get up attractive parlor entertainments.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "How He Won Her," by Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, a sequel to "Fair Play." Although a continuation of a former work, this story is complete in itself, and it is written in Mrs. Southworth's best style. It shows how Britemarte, the man-hater, was finally conquered, and induced to bear the yoke of matrimony like others of her sex. The story will be read with interest by those who have been fascinated by "Fair Play," which Mrs. Southworth strenuously insists supplied Mr. Charles Reade with some of the best ideas in his novel of "Foul Play."

—*Our Own* is the title of a new magazine, the initial number of which we have received. The table of contents presents an attractive variety of stories, sketches, poetry, gossip about the new fashions, items for housekeepers, new music, etc. *Our Own* is edited by Fannie Warner, and is published by Gillin, McGuigan & Griffin, No. 701 Chesnut street. Price, $2 per annum, or 20 cents a number.

San Francisco as a Railroad Terminus.

A correspondent from San Francisco writes as follows:—

The presumption among those who have not been in California will be, and the general impression in this city is, that if the cars do not actually run into this city, the business will be done here, so that this will be the terminus for all practical purposes. It seems antecedently probable that a city which for twenty years has monopolized all the foreign commerce, all the manufactures, and all the banking capital of a coast line 2000 miles long, would not permit a great railroad to stop at any rival point. Why should not the same influences which have taken all the trade of the coast to San Francisco in the past continue to take its trade there in the future?

The Sacramento *Union* and the Stockton *Independent*, the two ablest papers in the interior of the State, do not hesitate to say that Vallejo will be the chief centre of the foreign commerce of the State, and the *Union* has been discussing the matter with much ability. Vallejo is a town of 4000 inhabitants, situated six miles west of Benicia and directly opposite the Mare Island Navy Yard, on a harbor a quarter of a mile wide, six miles long, as deep as that of New York, and 25 miles from the sea, with a channel wider, deeper, safer, and more plainly marked than the channel from Sandy Hook to Manhattan Island. The site of Vallejo is almost level, having just enough slope for drainage; the foundation is rock and hard clay; the upland comes down near to deep water; the vicinity is very fertile; earthquakes are not severe, and the place, on account of its fine harbor and proximity to the Straits of Carquinez, is the natural railroad centre of the State. It already has a railroad running to Sacramento, northeastward 60 miles, and another northward to Calistoga, 40 miles; and next summer a branch, 40 miles long, from the Sacramento Road, will extend to Marysville. Sacramento, which is on the route of the Pacific Railroad, and through which two-thirds of the trade of this port passes, is only 60 miles by rail from Vallejo, while it is 170 from San Francisco and 120 from Oakland, and the Vallejo Road has lighter grades and fewer and easier curves.

San Francisco has such an immense preponderance of capital, that its disadvantages otherwise must be immense to permit the transfer of foreign commerce to another point. But the natural disadvantages of its site are immense. Its water front is a succession of high rocky points and wide mud flats; its upland consists of steep hills, deep gulleys, drifting sands, and extensive salt marshes. It has been necessary to make a site by art. More than 200 acres, once occupied by the bay of San Francisco, are now filled in with earth, and covered with houses. The sum spent on grading is variously estimated from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000; I think the latter quite small enough. The expenditure has secured room only for the present population; if the city is to continue growing at its present rate, other grading will be necessary, at a cost of $1,000,000 a year, to fit the lots for occupation, in addition to the cost of making streets. And all the expense, the "made ground," which is a large portion of that near the water front, offers no solid foundation, and the whole city is subjected to earthquakes. The fear of these, and the dampness of the brick houses, lead the people to prefer wooden dwellings, and thus a large part of the city is exposed to the danger of being swept away by a great conflagration. Insurance is high. The peninsula is narrow and has no large brooks that run throughout the year, so fresh water is very scarce. The present supply, 3,300,000 gallons daily, is brought about thirty miles, and is sold at the rate of 75 cents per 1000 gallons, in quantity, or from 50 to 75 cents per month for each person in a house—from five to ten times dearer than in any Atlantic city. The peninsula runs southward, away from the business of the State, and the Golden Gate and the bay are too wide and deep to permit the construction of railroad bridges to the north or east.

Wendell Again.

From the Springfield Republican, March 10.

It has been asserted that Wendell Phillips is not a hearty advocate of the woman suffrage movement, but the fact is otherwise. He regards the cause of the black man as that to which he is specially pledged, but he is as strongly in favor of woman's rights as ever, and will appear before the committee of our Legislature which has under consideration a woman suffrage amendment to the State constitution. Mr. Hoar, the Worcester member of Congress, and younger brother of the new Attorney-General, will also appear before the same committee in support of the petition, of which he is one of the signers. The hearing will not take place before the adjournment of Congress, which is expected in about five weeks.

Longstreet and Casey.

The Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says:—

The New Orleans nominations occasion considerable uneasiness in the Senate. Longstreet will go through without any difficulty, as he is an efficient Republican. The office to which he was nominated is worth only $35 00 a year, and has no patronage. The Louisiana Senators say that Longstreet's republicanism is sound. There is more opposition to Casey, the nominee for Collector of the Port of New Orleans. He has three hundred and fifty offices in his gift as Collector, and it is feared has not sufficient backbone for the place. If the Louisiana Senators should declare in secret session that he is unfit to hold the office, it is possible that the Senate would reject him; but they won't do that. The President has said repeatedly that if the Senate seriously doubted the honesty or the capacity of any of his nominees, he trusted that it would reject them.

—Eggs at ten cents a dozen clog the Georgia markets.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., Jan. 21, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Fort Gibson, C. N., until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 15, 1869, for the delivery of Subsistence Stores, as follows:—

AT FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, I. T.

550,000 pounds of Flour.
75,000 pounds of Bacon.
25,000 pounds of Salt.
5,000 gallons of Vinegar.
400 barrels of Pork.

And Corn Meal in such quantities as may be required.

The Flour to be equal in quality to the best XXX brands of the St. Louis market, and put up as follows:—125,000 pounds to be put up in barrels full head lined, and 425 000 pounds to be put up in double sacks, of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Bacon to be of first quality, and put up as follows:—20,000 pounds in tierces or casks, and 55,000 pounds in gunny sacks of about 125 pounds each.

The Salt to be of good quality, and put up as follows:—10,000 pounds in barrels and 15,000 pounds in double sacks of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Vinegar to be of best quality, and made of whisky of full strength, and to be put up as follows:—1000 gallons in barrels of good quality, securely hooped, and 4000 gallons to be put up in casks containing not more than 28 gallons each, the casks to be of best quality, painted, and to have four iron and eight hickory hoops on each.

The Pork to be prime mess pork, to be put up securely in good barrels containing 200 pounds each.

The Corn Meal to be of best quality, and put up in barrels or sacks, like the flour, as may be required. The person or persons to whom any award is made must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once, and be in readiness to commence the delivery of stores on the 20th day of April, 1869, and to continue the same in such quantities as may be required until the 1st day of December, 1869, at which time the whole amount of the article or articles contracted for must be supplied.

Samples of articles (except meats) must accompany the proposals, in boxes or bottles, and not in paper parcels.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two or more persons whose loyalty and solvency are certified by a clerk of a court of record), setting forth that they will, in the event of its acceptance, give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.

The name and place of residence of each bidder and surety must be given.

No proposal will be entertained, unless satisfactorily represented, that does not fully comply with the terms of this advertisement.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the stores required.

Any contract awarded under this advertisement will be made subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

All stores delivered will be subject to a rigid inspection.

Payments upon the contracts awarded will be made monthly in current funds, or as soon as the same shall have been received.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals, which will take place on the day and hour above specified. Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to this office.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District Indian Territory, Fort Gibson, C. N.

By order of [2 6 5w

Brevet Major-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON,
A. F. ROCKWELL, Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A., C. C. S. Dist. Indian Territory.

U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, Corner HOUSTON and GREENE Streets, (Entrance on Greene; P. O. Box 811,) NEW YORK, Feb. 18, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 27, 1869, at 12 M., for purchasing, in quantities, the following kinds of ORDNANCE STORES, now on hand at the different arsenals in the United States:—

CARTRIDGES

For Spencer's carbine	Cal.	50 and 52	
For Ballard's do.	"		Metallic primed.
For Henry's do.	"		
For Remington's do.	"	44	
For Warner's do.	"		
For Sharp's do.	"	52	Linen.
For Starr's do.	"	54	
U. S. musket cartridges, E ball	"	54	
U. S. musket cartridges, E ball	"	58	
Rifle musket cartridges, E ball	"	69 and 71	Paper.
U. S. musket cartridges, round	"	69	
U. S. musket cartridges, buck and ball	"	69	
Colt's pistol cartridges	"	44	
Colt's pistol cartridges	"	41	
Smith's carbine cartridges, rubber and metal	"		
Burnside's carbine cartridges, metal	"	36	

Parrott and Hotchkiss projectiles for all calibres of cannon; round shot, shells, canister and spherical case, for all calibres. Also, fixed ammunition for the same.

Musket percussion caps from broken-up ammunition.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Terms cash. Ten per cent. payable on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Twenty days will be allowed for the removal of stores.

Bidders will state explicitly the point or points where they will accept stores. Deliveries will only be made at the arsenals.

Samples can be seen at this office, or at any of the arsenals in the United States.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for purchasing Ordnance Stores." For further information apply to the undersigned.

S. CRISPIN,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
Major of Ordnance.

3 1

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY DEPARTMENT,
CARLISLE BARRACKS, PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
February 26, 1869.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., the 15th day of March, 1869, for furnishing this Department with FORTY (40) CAVALRY HORSES, to be delivered at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, on or before the 15th of April, 1869.

The horses must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.

The foregoing specifications will be rigidly adhered to.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid and certified to by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or other public officer, as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

BAY T. GORDON,
Second Lieutenant 8th U. S. Cavalry,
Acting A. Q. M.

3 3 10t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO., FEBRUARY 23, 1869.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., commencing on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, etc., consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—

51 cast iron field guns, with carriages and implements.
199 cast iron guns, various, total weight about 530 tons.
480 tons cannon balls, 6 to 42 pounds.
80 artillery carriages, various.
600 sets artillery wheel harness, for two horses.
4,300 sporting rifles and shot guns, various.
10,233 carbines and rifles, various.
14,411 sabres and swords, various.
123,000 cartridge boxes, various.
15,000 cavalry saddles, various.
3,000 artillery saddles, various.
23,190 curb bridles, various.
10 000 watering bridles, various.
15,000 halters, various.
14,480 leather traces, various.
401,985 pounds of cannon powder.
828 450 pounds of mortar powder.
777,689 pounds of musket powder.
18 200 pounds of rifle powder.
159,840 pounds of damaged powder.
90,834,000 musket and pistol percussion caps.
Wrought and cast iron scrap, etc. etc.

Persons desiring catalogues of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Colonel S. Crispin, U. S. A., purchasing agent, corner of Houston and Greene streets, New York, or upon application at this arsenal.

F. D. CALLENDER,
Lieut.-Col. of Ord. and Bt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Commanding. 3 1

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, by H. B. SMITHSON, Auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., commencing at 10,o'clock A. M., Wednesday, March 24, 1869, the following articles, viz.:—

28 Cast Iron Cannon.
16,394 Solid Shot (round).
2,829 Stands of Grape and Carcasses.
3,827 Carbines, new, repaired, rusty, etc.
3,127 U. S. Rifles, Cal. 54 and 58, repaired, rusty, etc.
4,377 Enfield Muskets, repaired.
4,319 Foreign Muskets and Rifles, rusty, etc.
3,130 U. S. Muskets, Cal. 69, rusty, etc.
2,279 Pistols and Revolvers, new, repaired, and rusty.
4,000 Sets of Infantry Accoutrements (old).
33,182 Pounds of Cannon, Musket, and Rifle Powder.
190,000 Pistol Cartridges (Lefaucheux & Wesson's).
1,300,000 Maynard's and Sharp's Primers.
6,282 Musket Bayonets.
130,000 Pounds of Scrap Iron, Cast and Wrought.

A lot of Appendages and parts of Muskets.
A lot of Tools for Blacksmiths, Carpenters, etc. etc.
A lot of Packing Boxes, etc.

Catalogues of the above can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Purchasers will be required to remove the property within ten days after the sale.

Terms—Cash.

R. H. K. WHITELEY,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.
2 22mw6t

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDnance Stores.

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz:—

24 Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers.
190 sets of Artillery Harness.
10,000 pounds Shot and Shell.
45,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements.
2200 McClellan Saddles.
700 Artillery Saddles.
2000 Halters.
700 Saddle Blankets.
6000 Watering Bridles.
2400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2200 Artillery Traces and Hames.

Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer corner of HOUSTON and GREEN Streets, New York city, or upon application at this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Commanding.
Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 tA7

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.

PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES,
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7trp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

PROVISIONS, ETC.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE.

TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 3

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot on East Market street at 6:30 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 3:30 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 9:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
4 10 2

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10:45 P. M.
"	Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	2:50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
"	Williamsport	3:50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:10 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9:00 A. M.
"	Williamsport	6 30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10:55 A. M.
"	Williamsport	12:55 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6:25 P. M.
"	Williamsport	7:50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4:20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.
1 13

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.
2 2fmw3

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1 25 per doz. Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d St. 1 23 3m

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M., and 2 00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 5:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. 2:30, 4, 5, and 5 P. M. for Cornwell's, Terrescale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. 2:30, 4, 5, and 5 P. M. for Cornwell's, Terrescale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.
At 11:30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9:45 A. M., 4, 6:30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M. 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY JAND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3 30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown 11 18

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 23, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 1:40, and 9:00 P. M.	
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	12:00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	3:40 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12:00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	3:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation... 5:30 A. M., 3:40 and 7:10 P. M.	
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	10:00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr. Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limits their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent Altoona, Pa. 4 29

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9 05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3:15, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train, and 3¼ and 5¼ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10 40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4:5, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¼, 3, 4:2, 5:2, and 8:2 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 3½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4:5, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7:2, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M.; 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M.; 3 and 9½ P. M.

W. B. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9:10 A. M., 2:10, 5:25, and 8:20 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 1468 FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—

Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 S. Delaware avenue.
Attending Physician—J. M. Da Costa, M. D., No. 1065 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—William Hunt, M. D., No. 1300 Spruce street.
Thomas George Morton, M. D., No. 1421 Chesnut street.

The Physician and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted) to receive applications for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately hereafter. 1 23

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M. and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:55 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CATHEDRAL.

Solemn and Impressive Ceremonies—Re-interment of Two Bishops—Sketches of the Deceased Prelates—A Pontifical Requiem—The Bishops and Clergy Present—A Sermon by Bishop Lynch.

This morning, at the Catholic Cathedral of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, Eighteenth and Race streets, an immense congregation was assembled to participate in the services peculiar to the reinterment of the first two Ordinaries of the Diocese. The remains of one had been resting in St. Joseph's Cemetery, generally known as the "Bishop's Burying Ground," corner of Passyunk road and Washington avenue, and those of the other in St. Mary's Cemetery; but as there is a spacious and specially constructed vault under the main altar of the Cathedral for the reception of the remains of those discharging the Episcopal functions of the Diocese, the present respected and zealous prelate was anxious, as far as possible, to have interred together those who had labored in this Episcopal See, that they might, with the successors to come after them in the Episcopacy, repose in the slumber of death beneath the altar on which would be daily celebrated the Holy Sacrifice. The order was accordingly given, and this morning was fixed for the solemn and imposing ceremonies attending the event.

The vault has been designed in a most becoming manner, and is approachable only from the rear of the cathedral. It is subdivided into many crypts or niches, of such size and construction as to admit of a coffin, and the entrance is closed by an immense marble slab, which is again sealed and otherwise guarded from intrusion. The two prelates placed in this receptacle this morning were the two first bishops of this diocese, whom we shall speak of in the order of their consecration, as follows:—

Right Rev. Michael Egan, D. D., O. S. F.

This was the prelate appointed for the present Diocese when first erected into an Episcopal See. He was a gentleman of learning, sound judgment, and exemplary discipline, and did all possible to advance the interests of his denomination during his term. He was born in Ireland, and came to this country in the year 1802. He labored with the zealous Father De Barth at Lancaster, and soon came under the notice and esteem of Right Rev. Bishop Canoli, then of Baltimore. The latter petitioned the Holy Father for the erection of four new Episcopal Sees, of which Philadelphia was one. The request was granted, and Father Egan was chosen Bishop of the last-named Diocese. He was a priest of the Franciscan order (as indicated by the letters attached to his name, signifying '*Ordine Sancte Francisce*)," and would, from the spirit of humility characterizing that community, willingly have avoided the ecclesiastical elevation placed on him; but no such opportunity was presented. His appointment was made in the year 1808. Rev. Luke Concannan, A. P., was at the same time appointed first bishop of the new diocese of New York, and being in Rome at the time on business, he was entrusted with the Papal bulls for the consecration of himself and three Episcopal brethren. He went to Naples and Leghorn in search of an American vessel, which he did not find, and the country being agitated at the time by commotion, war, and strife, he was regarded as a British spy, and taken captive. He died without being able to fulfil his mission. The bulls were subsequently forwarded to this country by way of Portugal, and Bishop Egan was consecrated by Bishop Canoli in St. Mary's Church, Fourth street, near Spruce, in the year 1810. He established St. Mary's as the Cathedral, and he continued as bishop until 1814, when he died.

Right Rev. Henry Conwell, D. D.

The successor of the deceased Bishop was Right Rev. Henry Conwell, a gentleman over seventy years of age, who had been active as Vicar-General of the Diocese of Armagh, in Ireland. Several previous appointments had been made of priests in this country, but dissensions and schism had broken out in open rebellion, and the government of the diocese being, under such circumstances, anything but desirable, they all declined. Father Conwell, however, being a man of experience, long in the sacred ministry, accepted the appointment, and being consecrated in London in 1820, he set sail for the scene of his future troubled labors. During his episcopal term religion was disgraced by the memorable "Hogan riots," and the good Bishop had much perplexity of mind and many harassing circumstances to contend with. So serious did the questions then involved become, in relation to St. Mary's Church, that orders came from Rome direct in relation thereto, and it was found necessary to place the church, finally, under interdict.

It is, however, useless to refer to these circumstances at present, further than to show that they occurred during the term of Bishop Conwell. Annoyed in both body and mind, at his advanced age, he was in addition soon afflicted with total blindness, and Francis Patrick Kenrick, D. D., was appointed as coadjutor to the Bishop of Philadelphia, and discharged all Episcopal functions until the death of Bishop Conwell in 1842, when he became the actual Bishop of the Diocese, in which he continued until his translation to the Archepiscopacy in Baltimore, in 1851, when John N. Neumann, D. D., C. SS. R., was appointed as his successor. Father Neumann had been a zealous friend of the Redemptorist Order, and acted as Bishop from the day of his consecration, March 28, 1852, until June 5, 1860, when, as is remembered, he fell dead in the street. His remains are interred in the vault of the Redemptorist Fathers at St. Peter's Church, Fifth street and Girard avenue, in respect to whose feelings and wishes they will be allowed to remain. Bishop Neumann during his Episcopate established the present system of parochial schools, and otherwise contributed much to religion. Right Rev. James F. Wood, who was appointed as his coadjutor April 26, 1857, *cum jure successionis*, succeeded to the Episcopate on the death of Bishop Neumann, and is the present Ordinary of the diocese. He has accomplished more than any of his predecessors, and is highly respected by the entire community, both Catholic and Protestant. He has of late had the former diocese of Philadelphia so divided as to give him an opportunity of giving attention to every part of the territory under his Episcopal jurisdiction, and by the formation of the Sees of Scranton and Harrisburg, the present diocese of Philadelphia consists of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the counties of Bucks, Berks, Carbon, Chester, Delaware, Lehigh, Montgomery, Northampton, and Schuylkill. As the friend and protector of the distressed orphan, Bishop Wood especially excels, and to every good work of religion in his diocese does he give direct encouragement and aid. He is a gentleman of superior learning, staunch discipline, and active habits of both mind and body, and is especially beloved by the clergy under his immediate charge. Such is a brief synopsis of the Episcopacy of the Diocese of Philadelphia.

Appearance of the Cathedral.

The altars were shrouded in deep mourning, and in front of the main one was erected a magnificent catafalque, the handiwork of Mr. Simon Gerhard, undertaker. It was surmounted by a canopy and cross neatly designed, and on it rested the ashes of the deceased prelates in handsome coffins, bearing the name of each, and surrounded by burning tapers. The bodies of each of them were found to be almost entirely reduced to ashes, but the vestments in which they were clad were in a perfect state of preservation. The appearance given the Cathedral by the erection of this catafalque or cenotaph was most sombre and impressive, and filled the large congregation with a feeling of awe.

The Office for the Dead.

At 10½ o'clock the seminarians from the adjoining Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo being assembled in the chapel of the Cathedral, with acolytes, with swinging censers, and other necessary arrangements, the Right Rev. Bishops and very Rev. and Rev. Clergy entered the sanctuary, and Bishop Wood being seated on his episcopal throne, the recitation of the Holy Office of the Dead was commenced. Rev. Thomas F. Hopkins, Rector of the Preparatory Seminary at Glen Riddle, Delaware county, and Rev. Thomas W. Power, of St. Mary's Church, in this city, acted as antiphonarians, and the different lessons and Nocturns were read in the order indicated.

The Pontifical Requiem.

The recitation of the "Office" being concluded, the solemn Pontifical Requiem Mass was immediately commenced by Right Rev. James F. Wood, Bishop of Philadelphia.

He was assisted by Very Rev. C. J. H. Carter as Assistant Priest; Very Rev. P. A. Nugent, V. G., and Very Rev. M. A. Walsh, V. G., as Deacons of Honor; Rev. P. R. O'Reilly, as Deacon of the Mass; Rev. P. M. Carlen, sub-Deacon; Rev. A. J. M. Cendring, Master of Ceremonies; and Rev. P. M. Mullen, Assistant.

Bishops and Clergy Present.

In the sanctuary were also Right Rev. P. N. Lynch, Bishop of Charleston, S. C.; Right Rev. William O'Hara, Bishop of Scranton; Right Rev. J. F. Shanahan, Bishop of Harrisburg; Very Rev. Bernard Keenan; Very Rev. J. Hayden, V. C. M.; Revs. Messrs. John P. Dunn, P. R. O'Reilly, James Fitzmaurice, F. J. Barbelin, S. J., Mark Crane, C. S. A., A. J. Darragh, O. S. A., Thomas Kieran, P. F. Sheridan, A. M. Grundman, John J. Elcock, Thomas P. O'Neill, Joseph Budgeman, Thomas O'Neill, John Fitzmaurice, A. M. Grundner, O. S. B. M. V., Thomas Fox, James Rolando, C. M., Francis O'Connor, John M'Anany, P. F. Sullivan, Rudolph Kuenzer, Richard O'Connor, John Kelly, James Maguire, John M'Govern, Hugh Lane, John M'Anany, George S robel, J. F. Pendergrast, William Loenckamp, C. S. S. R., and many others," completely filling the sacred sanctuary, and presenting a beautiful appearance. The Requiem Mass was not concluded until nearly 12½ o'clock.

As the sequence, "*Dies iræ, dies illa*" was sung by the choir a lighted taper was placed in the hands of each of the clergy within the sanctuary, which they retained until near the conclusion of the services, a significant emblem of the light of the Gospel and teachings of the Church.

The Mass sung by the choir was the solemn Gregorian, the *Sanctus* and *Agnus Dei* of which were especially well given, inasmuch as some of the rev. clergy left the sanctuary, and repaired to the assistance of the choir singers, which proved of signal service.

Sermon of Bishop Lynch.

At the conclusion of the Mass Right Rev. Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, ascended the pulpit and preached an impressive sermon from the text: "Remember your deceased prelates who spoke to you the word of God;" St. Paul's Epistle to Hebrews, 7th Verse.

He spoke of the solemnity of the occasion and the relation which God had planted in the heart of man speaking during the mortuary solemnities just witnessed. When the creatures of God die he comes to judge, examine, reward or punish; and the strength of His decisions overwhelms us. Death and religion are united.

"It's stands forth clearly. When death is viewed in the light of true faith, and the faithful gather for the burial office, there is cause for gratification mingled with grief. But when we come to inter the successors of the apostles, the bishops of the church, it is proper they should lay near to their respective sees, as has been the custom since the time of Ignatius, Bishop of Antioch, a martyr of Christ, whose death the speaker described with considerable emotion.

His relics were preserved as rich jewels, and Dionysius of Milan, who died in exile, has his remains brought to the Episcopal church which has been the usage from the earliest time. The Church of Rome being the centre of unity and truth, has ordained that its bishops shall be buried within its Cathedrals where possible. Such is the case of St. Peter, the first bishop, and his successors.

When persecutions in after centuries assailed the Church, St. Zephanius, the Pontif, charged Calixus, his Arch Deacon, to prepare a spiffial crypt in which might repose those who occupied the chair of Peter. Rome was sacked, and Huns, Goths, Vandals, and Saracens came, when the reigning Pontiff deemed proper to bring the bodies to the Vatican, and the catacombs were ransacked and destroyed.

But in late days antiquarians discovered the Papal crypt on which were placed the inscriptions which marked those graves. Thus it was seen that from the very first it was the custom to collect the remains of the pontiffs and inter them as near as possible to their immediate See. The speaker commended such action at much length and with considerable force, and then referred to the action of Bishop Wood as one, being in accordance with practice and precept.

To-day, with all reverence, we consign to the assigned vault the bodies of his predecessors there to remain until the trump of the archangel shall sound.

A history was then given of the deceased prelates, which was listened to with the greatest possible attention. He referred to the condition of Catholicity in the United States in the year 1808, and the efforts of the then Bishop Carroll, of Baltimore, who appealed to the Old World for aid, by furnishing priests.

Rev. Michael Egan was amongst those who responded. He was a native of the city of Galway in Ireland, but in that time Catholicity in Ireland could not be practised without danger and punishment. He went abroad and studied at the Franciscan College at Rome, after which he made his way to the United States in 1802, when he was located at Lancaster with Father De Barth, as above stated.

Several religious orders were already in the United States and Father Egan, in 1804, determined to establish an Order of St. Francis in this country, but nothing came of it. In 1808 he came to this city, and was made pastor of St. Mary's Church, Philadelphia. Bishop Carroll applied to the Holy See for the creation of Sees in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and New Orleans.

The prayer was granted, and Baltimore was created into an Archepiscopal See. The facts of the issuing of the Papal bulls, etc., as stated in the foregoing sketch, were then substantially narrated by the Bishop.

He referred to the then Pontiff, Pius VII, who was imprisoned and driven into exile and finally he referred to the labors of Bishop Egan after his consecration, which were continued by his successor, Bishop Conwell.

He referred to the merits and characteristics of each of the deceased prelates, and called on them finally to unite with the spirit of the church, and offer up prayers for the repose of their souls.

The services were highly impressive and solemn throughout, and were not concluded until about 1½ o'clock.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Again it Has Recurred—Some Scraps from the History of Ould Ireland's Patron Saint—His Tribulations, Works, and Miracles.

We do not know whether there be any one Irish surname which has obtained the widespread acceptance of our English or American "Smith;" but we do know that neither England nor America can exhibit a prenomen as universal in use as the Irish "Patrick." You are never at a loss to attract the attention of a recent importation from the "Emerald Isle." Sing out "Pat," and he is sure to bob his head in recognition.

Now, many wise antiquarians and pedigree-unravellers have muddled their brains in an attempt to elucidate the reasons for the general adoption by Irish parents of this prefix, "Patrick," for their male children. Learned treatises have been written, and mighty arguments piled in them, to prop up this or that hypothesis in explanation. But the truth is in a nut-hell. You needn't hurt yourself in your upper story by tracing out fine-strung reasons, if you only allow common sense to speak. In the first place, then, the main reason why almost all Irish babies of the masculine gender are dubbed "Pat" is because "Pat" was the name of a certain old chap who figured in Irish history, and who for sufferings, labors, and works was canonized as "St. Patrick." Again, everybody knows that the majority of the poor and more ignorant in Ireland are Roman Catholics by faith; knows the horror they entertain of any person dying unbaptized; knows that this class of the population is very prolific in children; and knows that the children are received into the Church by the baptismal rite almost before they are born. Of course, the introduction into this world of another unit, in the shape of a human baby, has ever been a happy yet trying, embarrassing, and disconcerting event to the anxious Irish parents are not unlike other parents at such times, except in this: their extreme eagerness and hurry to have the first introduction baptized. Probably the moment has taken them by surprise. They have not yet pitched upon a name for the "anticipated." When the thing has actually happened, at their wits' ends for fear that the little Irishman may die before he is sprinkled with the holy water, they naturally fall upon the name of the individual by whom they have been accustomed to swear, and "St. Patrick" is compelled to yield them the privilege of naming the child after himself. So the baby is called "Pat," and great is the rejoicing. Now, then, as we know the reason or reasons why almost all Irishmen are named "Pat," and as we also know the peculiar reverence in which they hold "St. Patrick," and as "St. Patrick's Day" will come off again on the morrow, let us take a glimpse at the history of that celebrated and honored personage.

His origin is wrapped in mystery. No person can tell exactly the place of his birth. We are forced to content ourselves with the knowledge that he entered upon his earthly career about the year A. D. 372, while it is quite impossible to determine whether England, Scotland, Wales, or France has the best claim to be considered the country of his birth. When but sixteen years of age he was stolen away by a band of pirates, by whom he was sold into slavery in Ireland. For seven years thereafter his master compelled him to follow the humble occupation of a swineherd on Mount Slemish, in county Antrim.

He contrived in the end to escape from captivity, and after encountering innumerable perils, both by land and sea, to make his way to the continent, where he entered the Church, and was successively ordained deacon, priest, and bishop. Then, armed with the authority of Pope Celestine, he returned to the scenes of his bondage, and commenced to preach the Gospel to the unregenerate Irish. In the fourth century his task was a difficult one. He was obstructed in his Christianizing labors not only by the inborn obstinacy of the people to whom he preached, but by the formidable opposition of the priests of the old Druidical superstition. These Druids, being ministers of a false faith, necessarily dealt in magic, mystery, and miracles; and they directed their machinations against the bishop with so much zeal and success that he was forced to resort to the same manner of warfare. Bishop Patrick therefore cursed the fertile lands of his antagonists, and they became barren; he cursed their teeming rivers, and the fish deserted them; he cursed the pots in which they concocted their witching broth, and thenceforth boiling was impossible in them; and at last, having exhausted both patience and charity, he cursed the very Druids themselves, when the earth yawned and they were swallowed up!

Having disposed of his Druidical adversaries in this summary way, the bishop was careful to retain his reputation for miracle-working by performing frequent wonders.

Thus, happening, with his followers one cold morning to be in a mountainous locality, without a fire wherewith to warm his limbs and cook his breakfast, the good bishop collected a number of fragments of ice from a pond and fanned them into a blaze. A neat way of getting a fire!

But the greatest achievement of Bishop Patrick in the miraculous way was his famous crusade against the snakes and other venomous reptiles which at that time infested the Emerald Isle. The good Bishop procured a drum, upon which he thumped away with such hearty zeal that reptiles of all kinds and sizes rushed frantically into the sea. But before he had entirely driven out these pests, by an unfortunate stroke a hole was made in the instrument, and his task would have been incomplete had not an angel opportunely appeared and mended it. The drum, patch and all, was long preserved, and exhibited as a holy relic of the Deliverer of Ireland from the pestilence of snakes. While engaged in this laudable undertaking it is said that Bishop Patrick chained a monstrous serpent in the Lough Dirveen, one of the seven lakes of the Gaultie mountains, bidding him there remain till Monday. According to the popular belief of the neighborhood, the serpent still continues in bondage at the bottom of the lake, but every Monday without fail he lifts up his voice and says, "'Tis a long Monday, Patrick."

Bishop Patrick continued his labors for the evangelization of Ireland for a long time and with great success; and, finally, was called to a better world while sojourning at Saul, on the 17th of March, A. D. 493, being then in the one hundred and twenty-first year of his age. The place of his burial is involved in quite as much obscurity as that of his birth. It is generally believed, however, that he reposes in Downpatrick, and that side by side with his remains are those of St. Bridget and Saint Columb. For many years past an humble family residing in the neighborhood of Belfast have had in their possession a silver shrine, curiously embossed and evidently of great antiquity, in which is enclosed the jaw-bone of the Bishop. Not many years ago there were five teeth attached to it, but three of them were removed and given to members of the family who were about emigrating to this country, while a fourth was deposited under the altar of the Chapel of Derriaghy, on the occasion of its rebuilding, not long since. The fifth tooth still remains attached to the jaw-bone. This relic is supposed to possess the power of relieving certain kinds of sickness, of counteracting the wicked conjurings of witches, and averting the influence of the evil eye. It was, likewise, formerly called into requisition when a person accused of a crime wished to establish his innocence, the people believing that a declaration to that effect, when falsely made by one who had placed his right hand upon the relic, would render him liable to the most frightful torture, as a combined punishment for his guilt and sacrilege.

To-morrow being the 17th of March, it will be observed by our fellow-citizens of Irish birth and descent in a manner becoming the anniversary of the death of Ireland's patron saint. Solemn Pontifical Mass will be sung in the morning at St. Patrick's Church, by the late pastor of that congregation, Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton. The panegyric of the saint will be delivered by Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, S. C. In the evening, the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, formerly Bishop of Pittsburg, lectures at Concert Hall; subject, "Soggarth Aroon." The proceeds of the lecture are for the benefit of the House of the Good Shepherd.

The annual banquet of the Hibernia Society will take place at the Continental Hotel, and the Celtic Association will honor the day at their rooms at Gartland's Hall.

There will be a grand demonstration at National Hall, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, under the auspices of the Fenian Brotherhood. The meeting is expected to be the largest ever held by Fenians in this city. Prominent and able speakers will address the meeting.

There has long been current a pretended belief that such a thing as a clear day on the 17th of March was a wonder not to be thought of. Whether the demoralization of the elements which is then confidently anticipated is owing to the fact that the ghost of the good bishop who departed this life so many years ago is on that day in the habit of revisiting this mundane sphere, or whether it is caused by the infernal rejoicings of the Druids, snakes, and toads which he so remorselessly exorcised while in the flesh, we are not at present informed.

Judging from the heavens this morning, and basing our prediction upon the direction of the wind, we would say, however, to our great sorrow, that to-morrow will, in all probability, be an exception to the rule. But then, you know, the exception proves the rule, so that though it be clear to-morrow we can still believe, and confidently believe, that all St. Patrick's Days hereafter will be rainy. So mote it be!

DIED OF HYDROPHOBIA.—Mr. Meyer Brell, residing on Franklin street, above Spring Garden street, was bit in the hand by a pet dog about four weeks ago. No attention was paid to the circumstance, and about a week since Mr. Brell was attacked with evident symptoms of hydrophobia. Convulsion after convulsion followed. Eminent physicians were called in, but their efforts to save life were hopeless, and at seven o'clock last evening Mr. Brell expired. Deceased carried on business at the southwest corner of Ninth and Market streets.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—Chauncey Stout was arrested yesterday at Twenty-fourth and Hare streets by Sergeant Atkinson, upon the charge of being a fugitive from justice. Defendant and two companions were taken into custody, a few days since, on the line of the Reading Railroad, for breaking into baggage cars and stealing property therefrom. The prisoners, while being escorted to the lock-up, broke away from the officers and escaped. Stout was seen yesterday and arrested as above stated. He was committed by Alderman Pancoast.

COUNTERFEITING TRADE MARKS.—The counterfeiting of trade marks is becoming a regular business in this country, and unless the evil is soon checked, serious will be the consequences. Recently counterfeiters have turned their attention to Helmbold's Buchu, and placed in the market an article for the sale of which they depend upon the external appearance, without regard to the quality or contents of the bottle. Mr. Helmbold offers a reward of $1000 for the detection of the counterfeiter, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column.

TAPPED A TILL.—John McShay is aged 12 years. He is addicted to stealing, and has been in custody on several occasions. Only two days since he was liberated from prison, and last night he was caught in the act of tapping a till in a store in Tenth street, below Ellsworth. Alderman Bonsall committed him.

A NOVELTY.—There will be a very exciting contest for a silver cup at the Velocipede Institute to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, under the auspices of the Philadelphia Velocipede Club, in which all of the best riders of the city will take part.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Last evening Frank Zebley, residing at Spafford and Fitzwater streets, died while seated in a chair at his residence. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

STORE ROBBERY.—This morning two colored men entered a store at Eleventh and Locust streets, and stole a roll of ribbon. The property was not missed until they had left the premises.

BADLY BURNED.—About 9 o'clock this morning, Margaret Stewart, aged eighteen years, residing at No. 328 Dauphin street, was badly burned by her clothing taking fire from the stove.

ROBBED OF LEAD PIPE.—An unoccupied store at Eighteenth and Montrose streets was entered last night and robbed of lead pipe, etc.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—At noon to-day the following stocks and real estate were sold by Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, at the Merchants' Exchange:—

8 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad (common)	$20
10 shares Enterprise Insurance Company	$50 50
1 share Point Breeze Park	$105
Box Stall, Point Breeze Park	$107
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket	$87
1 share Academy of Fine Arts	$16
20 shares Reliance Insurance Company	$46 50
5 shares Western National Bank	$92
1 share Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co	$73
9 shares National Bank of North America	$208
30 shares Consolidation National Bank	$15 56
200 shares American Buttonhole and Overseaming Machine Co	$637
20 shares Empire Transportation Company	$53
66 shares Union Railroad and Transportation Co	$76
1 share Mercantile Library Co	$7
LEHIGH ROLLING MILL, and about 4 Acres, Building, Machinery, Steam Engines, etc.; CITY OF ALLENTOWN, PA	$36,000
CATHARINE street, No. 630—Brick Dwelling	$1910
CATHARINE Street, No. 628—Brick Dwelling	$1800
CATHARINE Street, No. 626—Brick Dwelling	$30 0
GODEY Street, Nos. 802, 804, and 806—Three three story Brick Dwellings, in the rear of the above	$925 each
TENTH Street, No. 519, corner of Rodman—Store and Dwelling	$3050
SEVENTH (north) Street, No. 956—Three-story Brick Dwelling	$6700
TWENTIETH (south), No. 21—Brick Dwelling	$3000
Ground-Rents, 3 of $60 each	$180 each

SEVERELY INJURED.—Julia Clark, aged 70 years, residing on Philip street, in the Seventeenth ward, fell on the sidewalk at Tenth and Jefferson streets this morning, and severely injured herself. She was removed to her home.

STEAMSHIPS TO BE SOLD.—The attention of ship owners and capitalists is called to the sale of splendid steamships by Burdett, Dennis & Co., No. 109 Wall street, New York, to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, to be sold without reserve.

PRESS CLUB.—A regular stated meeting of the Press Club will be held to-morrow afternoon. The charter passed by the Legislature will be presented for consideration. A full attendance of members is desired.

IN POSSESSION.—Collector Cake was this morning still in possession of the Custom House.

—Celeste Lenoir, a *vivandière* in the army of the first Napoleon, died recently in New Orleans, at the age of eighty-five.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see Third Page.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
C. D. HESS & CO.....Managers
(Also of Crosby's Opera House, and Wood's Museum, Chicago.)
GRAND REOPENING.
THIS (TUE-DAY) EVENING March 16,
THE GREAT EXTRAVAGANZA
THE GREAT EXTRAVAGANZA
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,
Mrs. J. A. Oates, Fanny Stockton, Katie Putnam, Marie Bonifface, Georgia Telbin, Vocalists and Burlesque Actresses unsurpassed.
J. G Burnett, A. D. Bradley, M. A. Fisk, C. A. McManus, S. W. Ashley, And 20 others.
A combination unequalled in any similar organization.
THE ENTIRE GREAT COMPANY.
All the magnificent JEWELS COSTUMES, PROPERTIES, ETC., transported direct from CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE CHICAGO,
where, for the past two months, this magnificent production has enjoyed
THE MOST EMINENT SUCCESS,
CROWDING THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE
Night after night with the most enthusiastic and delighted audiences.
The cost of this grand production at the Chesnut will exceed
$12,000,
actual outlay. Come to-night and see. An absolutely Magnificent performance
OVER 200 PEOPLE EMPLOYED.
GRAND CHORUS OF 40 VOICES,
INCREASED ORCHESTRA.
SPLENDID MUSIC.
In the Tournament Act
THE GREAT LEON BROTHERS,
Spanish Gymnasts.
HERNANDEZ, THE UNRIVALLED GUITARIST.
THE BREBAN SWISS BELL RINGERS.
THE LEON AND HERNANDEZ JAPANESE TROUPE.
Songs, Dances, Burlesques,
Fun, Elegant and Refined, but
EXTREMELY FUNNY.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—ESTATE OF Michael Herr.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. On Tuesday, April 6, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz:—

No. 1. Ten acres, McLean county, Illinois. All those 10 acres of ground, situate in McLean county, Illinois, being the southwest corner of lot No. 3 of the southwest quarter of section No. 7, No. 25 north of range 4, E, conveyed by Rufus Wood to Michael Herr, by deed dated August 6, 1855, and recorded.

No. 2 Twenty acres, Livingston county, Illinois. All that 20 acres in Livingston county, Illinois, being the south half of the northwest quarter of section No. 20, Town No. 27, range 5, E of the 3 P.M., conveyed by W. H. Wells to M. Herr, by deed dated June 22, 1855, and recorded.

No. 3. Eighty acres, Hamilton county, Iowa. All that 80 acres in Hamilton county, Iowa, being the east half of the southeast quarter of section No. 20, in Township 88, north of range 24 west, entered by land warrant by M. Herr, November 21, 1855.

By order of L. F. Barry, Trustee.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 16 27 4 3 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

INSURANCE.

REMOVAL.
FAME
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Has Removed to New Office,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
W. I. BLANCHARD,
3 16 12t SECRETARY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of the minor children of JOHN F. BURKE, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the final account of JOHN GEGAN, M. D., guardian of the minor children of JOHN F. BURKE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, March 25, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
THOMAS J. WORRELL,
3 16 th s 4t* Auditor.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at F. MADEIRA'S, No 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and specie either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
JOHN BINGHAM,
2 2 Superintendent.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS OF all kinds can be had at No 105 S. FIFTH Street (next door to Old Office), and at No. 433 WALNUT Street, Penn Buildings.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Rejected Treaties—Sumner on the Alabama Claims—American Interests in Cuba—Our Squadron to be Reinforced.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Ways and Means Committee organized to-day, and will proceed at once to business. The first thing to be taken up is the supplemental whisky and tobacco tax bill, which failed in the Senate. It will be reported at an early day.

Rejected Treaties.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee authorized Mr. Sumner to day to report back all the treaties before the committee that failed at the last session. This includes the Alabama, San Juan, and naturalization treaties. On the former Sumner has prepared an elaborate speech, which he says is the most pacific he ever made. He does not expect to get these treasies up for consideration until after the House adjourns and the Senate gets at executive business.

The Tenure-of-Office Act.

Grant's friends are not satisfied with the report of the Judiciary Committee relative to the suspension of the Tenure-of-office act. They want its absolute repeal, and were canvassing the Senate to-day with a view of accomplishing that object.

A Reinforcement for the West India Squadron.

In view of the disturbed condition of affairs in Cuba, and imminent danger to the lives and property of American citizens resident there, Admiral Porter has ordered several vessels of war belonging to the Pacific squadron to proceed to the West Indies and reinforce the West India squadron. In addition to this, Admiral Porter has also ordered two of the first class iron clads to proceed at once to Key West and hold themselves in readiness for any orders that may come for the officer commanding the West India squadron.

American Rights to be Protected.

The Navy Department authorities are of the opinion that the time has come when prompt action should be taken to show the Spanish authorities at Cuba that the rights of American citizens there must be respected. When the vessels ordered from the Pacific reach their new rendezvous, there will be a force in the immediate vicinity of Cuba to meet all emergencies.

At the White House.

There was the usual crowd of visitors and office-seekers at the White House to-day. Very few, however, were admitted to see the President, except Senators and members. There were delegations from Pennsylvania and several of the Southern States, most of whom called to arrange about the Federal patronage in their several States.

Secretary of the Treasury Boutwell

will, as soon as he can get time, set about to reorganize the Treasury Department. Nearly all the heads of departments are to be removed and new men appointed. Mr. Boutwell last night telegraphed for the Hon. George A. Halsey, late member of Congress from New Jersey, to come and assume the duties of Register of the Treasury.

John Covode's Seat.

The Committee on Elections took up Covode's case to-day, and after agreeing to consider only the points referred to the committee by the House, postponed it until Thursday, when it is expected definite action will be had. Covode will get his seat in a short time.

Secretary of State Fish

arrived to-day, and was at the Cabinet meeting. No nominations of importance were sent in to day. It is understood Grant is waiting to see what the Senate will do with the Tenure-of-Office law, which is now up in the Senate under consideration.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Civil Offices in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The object of the joint resolution passed by the Senate to-day postponing removals from civil office in the Provisional Government of Virginia bill for thirty days from and after its passage, is to afford time to make such removals, as the limit in the former joint resolution expires this week. General Stoneman, who is now to be succeeded by General Canby, will not have time to make the changes before his retirement.

Obituary—St. Patrick's Day.

UTICA, March 16.—Sister Philomena Myers, Superior of the Sisters of Charity here since 1865, died this morning. She will be buried on Friday.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—Captain Richard B. Fitzgerald, Sr., partner of the well-known house of Fitzgerald, Booth & Co., of this city, died on Sunday night, aged 62. He was the founder of the house, which for many years has been engaged in a large South Pacific trade.

St. Patrick's Day will be duly observed here to-morrow.

Heavy Failures in Canada.

MONTREAL, March 16.—Smythe & Edminson, boot and shoe manufacturers, have failed. Their liabilities are $125,000. C. Sorwin & Co., brokers, have also suspended, one of the partners having absconded with a considerable amount of money.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Cotton easier; 300 bales sold at 29½@29¾c. Flour declining; sales of 9000 barrels State at $6 35@6 85; Ohio at $6@7 25; Western at $6@7 35; Southern at $6 80@11 25. Wheat quiet; 40 0 bushels sold amber Iowa at $1 65. Corn declining; sales of 23 000 bushels mixed Western at 88@89½c. Oats dull; sales of 18 000 bushels at 73½@74½c. Beef quiet. Pork steady; new mess $31 25@31 40. Lard quiet; steam 18½@18¾c. Whisky dull, and quotations nominal.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	158½	West. Union Tel.	33½
N. Y. and Erie R.	35½	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	106¼
Ph. and Res. R.	91½	Toledo & Wabash	67
Mich. Southern	97	Mil. & St. Paul com.	69½
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	89¼	Mil. & St. Paul pref	79½
Chi. and N. W. com	82	Adams Express	60½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	91	Wells, Fargo Exp.	31½
Chi. and R. I. R.	128¾	United States	57
Pitts. & F. W.	120	Penn. 6s, new	65½
Pacific Mail S. Co.	95½	Gold	131½

Market unsettled.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, MARCH 16

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000 Leh 6s, gold, int. bill fwd 9 ⅜
133 sh Leh Val 56
35 do 2d, 56
12 sh Penna R 57¾

SECOND BOARD.

$9000 U S 6s, '81, cp 110¾
$1000 Leh 6s, '93 90¾
$6000 N Pa 6s 8 ¾
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s 97
$2000 Sun & E 7s 100
100 sh Cata Pf 32¾
100 do 33¾
1 sh Western Bank 72
200 sh Read RR 48¾
100 do 55 45¾
100 do 45 45⅝
10 sh Oil Cr & Al R 35
12 sh Girard Bk 60

SECOND BOARD.

200 sh Read 45¾
100 do 45¾
200 do 45⅝
200 do 45⅝
200 do 45¾
20 sh Penna R 57¾
15 do 57¾
100 sh Oil Cr & Al R 37

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury—Resignation of Secretary Rawlins as General in the Army—The Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, March 16.

Army Orders—Consolidation of Forces.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The following general order was issued from the War Department:—

WASHINGTON CITY, March 16, 1869.—First. In compliance with section 2 of act of Congress entitled "Act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending Jun 30, 1870, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1869, the infantry of the army will be consolidated into twenty-five regiments, as follows, viz:—

The 43d Regiment will be consolidated with the 18th; the 16th Regiment with the 2d; half of the 27th Regi